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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' on Militia, Self-Defense Forces (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 7 Aug 81)	1
Collusion Between Security Cadres, Smugglers Reported (Nguyen Thanh Ly; NHAN DAN, 18 Jul 81)	3
Armed Forces of Ho Chi Minh City Fight Pornography (TIN SANG, 18 Jun 81)	4
Printed Shirts Believed To Carry Propaganda Slogans (VAN NGHE THANH PHO HO CHI MINH, 19 Jul 81)	5
Cheater of Would-Be 'Boat People' Caught (Huynh Binh, Manh Hong; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Jun 81)	7
Tourism Officials Accused of Embezzlement (NHAN DAN, 19 Jul 81)	9
Cartoon Links VOA to CIA (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Jun 81)	10
Briefs	
Hanoi Vice Crackdown	11
Corruption Cases	11
Southern Smuggling Cases	11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs	
Health Delegation in Mexico	12
Soviet-Aided Factory Emulation	12
Soviet Experts, Emulation Drive	12

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Circular Issued on Local Elections (Hanoi Domestic Service, 23 Aug 81).....	13
Party Official Disciplined for Building Private Villa (Cong Minh; XAY DUNG DANG, Apr 81).....	15
Thuan Hai Official Jailed for Corruption (Le Thanh Minh; XAY DUNG DANG, Apr 81).....	19
Briefs	
Provincial Party Consolidation	23

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Flexible Prices To Help the State To Manage Free Market (Thi Phuong; TIN SANG, 23 Jun 81).....	24
Haiphong Party Committee Advocates Improved Goods Distribution, Circulation (HAIPHONG, 11 Jun 81).....	28
Editorial Indicates Way To Stabilize Market Prices (Editorial; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 11 Jun 81).....	33
Price Gouging by Pork Dealers Denounced (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 10 Jun 81).....	35
Price Posting Reduces Free Market Prices (Manh Tuong; HAIPHONG, 11 Jun 81).....	36
Use of Credit Suggested in Economic Cooperation With Farmers (Yen Dong; TIN SANG, 16 Jun 81).....	38
Notice on Distribution of Supplies in Ho Chi Minh City (TIN SANG, 21 Jun 81).....	41
Measures To Improve Distribution, Circulation Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 20 Jul 81).....	43
'NHAN DAN' on Control of Precious Elements (Pham Ngoc Phong; NHAN DAN, 30 Jul 81).....	45
Briefs	
New Economic Zone Resettlers	47
Better Distribution of Workforce	47

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Report for 10-20 August (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Aug 81).....	48
Agriculture Ministry Launches Emulation Drive (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Aug 81).....	50
Interview With Nguyen Ngoc Triu (Nguyen Ngoc Triu Interview; NHAN DAN, 31 Jul 81).....	52
Meeting Views Food Procurement in South (Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Aug 81).....	60
Bureaucratism Causes Loss of 3,000 Tons of Fertilizer (Le Trung, Pham Van Thanh; NHAN DAN, 18 Jul 81).....	63
Briefs	
Ben Tre Rice Plan	64
Hau Giang Rice	64
Phu Khanh Rice	64
An Giang Rice Harvest	64
Cuu Long Drought, Rice	64

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Concentrated Work Force Builds Cement Factory, Power Plants (NHAN DAN, 20 Jul 81).....	66
Increases in Electrical Generating Capacity (Hanoi Domestic Service, 23 Aug 81).....	68

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Severe Punishments Proposed for Promoters of Depraved Culture (Le Dinh; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 11 Jun 81).....	69
Former Puppet Paratrooper Convicted of Writing Dirty Books (Trinh Sat; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 11 Jun 81).....	70
'TIN SANG' Ceases Publication After Fulfilling Its Task (Nguyen Thach, Loc Nam; TIN SANG, 30 Jun 81).....	72
Publisher Bids Farewell as 'TIN SANG' Ceases Publication (Ngo Cong Duc; TIN SANG, 30 Jun 81).....	74
Le Quang Chanh Speaks About Closing of 'TIN SANG' (Le Quang Chanh; TIN SANG, 30 Jun 81).....	76

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of Book Entitled 'Vietnamese Criminal Law and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People'.....	79
--	----

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi's Review of Events From 16 Apr-15 May 1981 (VIETNAM COURIER, Jun 81).....	85
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

BK291629 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] Over the past 6 years, since the country achieved total independence and reunification, the militia and self-defense forces, under the direct leadership of party committee echelons and the command of local military organs and thanks to the diligent building efforts of the people, have undergone a new development both quantitatively and qualitatively. Militia and self-defense forces units in many localities, especially along the northern and southwestern borders, have fought valiantly and resourcefully, making worthy contributions in defeating the invading Chinese forces and their Pol Pot-ieng Sary henchmen. They have also effectively participated in maintaining public order and security and played the role of an assault force in production in localities.

The fighting strength and the work performance of the militia and self-defense forces at many establishments, however, are still limited and incompatible with their requirements and latent potentials. In many enterprises, worksites, state farms, forestry sites and public organs, as well as in a number of hamlets and villages, the militia and self-defense forces, though having relatively large personnel resources, continue to have their work performance rated weak as evidenced by the fact that they have not yet been able to effect a vigorous change in the tasks of safeguarding security, maintaining public order, protecting socialist property at the grassroots level and opposing negative phenomena.

Fostering strong points and achievements gained while embarking on the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, various militia and self-defense force units are making new changes in their efforts to overcome weaknesses and increase their fighting strength in order to meet requirements dictated by the situation and tasks of the localities concerned.

Carrying out the motivation drive to "foster the fine nature and improve the fighting strength of the people's armed forces," the militia and self-defense forces must concentrate on building grassroots-level units in such a way as to make them politically strong, well-trained and capable of fulfilling their combat duties, defending the fatherland's border and maintaining public order and security in various localities.

As an armed organization of the masses, the militia and self-defense forces, in order to attain a high fighting strength, must primarily be closely organized politically. Along with giving indoctrinations on the situation and tasks and with improving revolutionary awareness and fighting determination, it is necessary to purify the internal ranks of the militia and self-defense forces, keeping them free from bad elements and those engaging in illegal business, and ensuring that the militia and self-defense forces--especially their mobile combat units--are fully armed and high in political qualities. All commanders of militia and self-defense force units must be good party or youth union members--those who have been tested in reality and are dependable. It is necessary to replenish the militia and self-defense forces with discharged soldiers--who have satisfactorily fulfilled their military obligations and have just returned to the civilian life--in order to strengthen the militia and self-defense forces, both politically and militarily.

Training is an important factor for increasing fighting strength. Military and self-defense units must base their training schedules, programs and plans for the final months of the year on their specific combat duties and plans in order to ensure that every member, squad and platoon receives good training. They must be determined to eradicate problems of formality, simplicity, and superficiality in training; to prepare training more carefully in order to ensure the results of each training hour and each training subject; and to ensure that training can produce practical results and can improve the combat effectiveness of personnel and that training does not cost them a lot of time and affect their production. Through the conduct of military drills in various localities and through various local training seminars, provincial and district military affairs agencies must increase their inspection of the training qualities and discipline of militia and self-defense units and their abilities to react in the face of each specific combat mission and situation.

The tasks of strengthening the organization of, providing military training for and building grassroots-level militia and self-defense units must always be linked with the fulfillment of present and long-term missions. Militia and self-defense forces in the border areas and on the off-shore islands must constantly increase their combat readiness; closely cooperate with military units in quickly and duly punishing those enemy forces which are carrying out harassment operations and reconnaissance activities and which are sending commandos to carry out harassment activities; and adopt appropriate combat tactics which can produce high combat results in order to firmly defend their localities and safeguard the fatherland's border. Militia and self-defense forces in the rear as well as in all areas throughout the country--especially in municipalities, cities, industrial complexes and in those areas along communications lines, seaports and the shoreline--must closely coordinate with other forces in formulating practical combat plans, stepping up the maintenance of political security and public order and safety, protecting the property of the state and the people and fighting against the enemy's psychological warfare, espionage and sabotage activities.

Performing labor activities well while fulfilling the duties of safeguarding the border, off-shore islands and localities and maintaining security and order at various establishments are a yardstick to precisely measure the qualities of every militia and self-defense unit. Closely combining the building of comprehensively steadfast grassroots-level units with the outstanding fulfillment of those tasks involving combat, combat readiness and maintenance of security and order in localities is the most significant action to be taken by the militia and self-defense forces in their emulation drive to greet the Fifth Party Congress to be held sometime by the end of this year.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLLUSION BETWEEN SECURITY CADRES, SMUGGLERS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Ly, An Giang: "Bribery Continues At Tan Chau Inspection Station"]

[Text] In the town of Tan Chau, Phu Chau district (An Giang), there is an inspection station for transiting ships, including those from foreign countries. This station also is a port of call for convoys of boats and barges.

Taking advantage of that condition, crooked merchants engaged in unlawful business, conspire with a number of customs and border security cadres at the station, buy off sailors with money and exchange gold for various kinds of goods on board. Whenever ships and barges arrive at the station, they row a launch close to their bulwarks to induce the crews to buy, sell, and exchange goods. In particular ships transporting oil, gasoline, chemical fertilizer, etc., stop by the Tan Chau station to sell the above goods to these unlawful dealers. Some ships have sold tens of tons of chemical fertilizer or seed rice. Around the station, many women make sexual proposals to sailors. These phenomena have been prohibited by the local administration. However implementation is still uneven and loose.

We think that if the situation in the Tan Chau station area is allowed to continue, the state will lose a large amount of goods and properties--a considerable waste. The branches and organs concerned must at the same time to severely punish those who deliberately encroach upon socialist properties.

9213

CSO: 4209/443

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMED FORCES OF HO CHI MINH CITY FIGHT PORNOGRAPHY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "The Activities Being Conducted To Combat the Decadent Culture and Establish the New, Revolutionary Culture"]

[Excerpt] In recent weeks, the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have conducted many activities for the purpose of helping to eradicate the decadent, reactionary culture, literature and art and establish the revolutionary, wholesome culture, literature and art.

All precinct and district units of the city armed forces have presented reports on the situation and tasks involving cultural, literary and artistic work at this time to cadres and soldiers. Each unit of the precinct and district armed forces has held many meetings and forums to enable young soldiers to understand the harm caused by the various types of decadent, pornographic "cultural products." The unwholesome cultural, literary and artistic activities that have appeared within the city in the recent past have been presented to cadres and soldiers so that they could analyze them, understand their causes and understand the serious harm caused by them among some of our youths and teenagers.

In conjunction with the struggle to abolish the decadent, reactionary culture, literature and art, the units of the city's armed forces have intensified the effort to establish the new, cultured style of life, mold the new man, build the various movements to read revolutionary books and magazines and strongly develop the literature and art movement among the masses within each unit. The propaganda and agitation unit of the city command has been assigned the task of serving as the nucleus in the effort to build the mass literature and art movement within the armed forces of the city, further improving both the substance and form of performances and delving more deeply into reality in order to support troop units.

The city command has also launched among the armed forces an emulation movement to select soldiers who sing well and an emulation movement to read and discuss the heroes and war dead among the armed forces and is encouraging cadres and soldiers to participate in the upcoming literary and art contests and athletic meets of the city in order to commemorate the 5th Congress of the Party.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRINTED SHIRTS BELIEVED TO CARRY PROPAGANDA SLOGANS

Ho Chi Minh City VAN NGHE THANH PHO HO CHI MINH in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 15

/Article by "The Electrician": "A Type of Slogan, A Type of Propaganda"/

/Text/ In our lives, surely no one can deny a form which is beautiful on the outside. Although the contents are important, the more consistent a form is with man's evaluation of beauty, the more those contents are raised. Speaking in this manner, we can confirm that external beauty--of the proper type--is still a necessary item. However, if that beauty is not of the proper type, can it even cause harm? Surely we cannot allow it to freely develop.

Recently, part of the young generation of our city--surely those with abundant clothing and food--have been competing with each other--they surely think that only in this manner can they conform--with a fashion which seems to be slightly incredible. Generally speaking, they do not dare to shamefully dress in a revealing manner as under the old regime but the fashions of which they are fond are types of clothing brought from foreign countries by the smuggler route or sent by relatives in foreign countries by the so-called providing for the life route. Besides the relatively unusual "fashions," there is one type which draws our attention and if closely studied, is extremely dangerous and not conforming at all. These are the shirts printed in letters or embroidered of a slogan nature. Let us comb out some of the wording printed on these shirts:

1. In order to incite a decadent life for the young, they have printed the following words in English: Kiss Me; Don't Touch Me Now; and Let Me Love or in French L'amour pour toi (Love for Me), etc.
2. Even worse, they have printed words with a clear political nature: Let Me Live, I Will Go and We Will Return or more blatantly with huge letters on the chest: U.S.A., etc. and etc.

There are hundreds of other such flamboyant sayings. The Electrician recognizes that these are really slogans. They have taken advantage of the material infatuation of a number of individuals to slip into our society slogans and those wearing the shirts really serve as their propaganda loudspeakers.

This is extremely harmful. In the past, when our comrades wanted to raise a revolutionary slogan in the middle of this city, they often had to do it with their bones and blood. Could it be that at the present time--right in our city--ranks propagandizing such depraved ideas are still carefree?

Whether unintentional or not, these things should be repressed immediately in order to alleviate the irritated eyes of the people. Their existence is not beneficial for anyone other than the reactionaries and their lackeys who are hoping to destroy our society and these very types of "posters" and "living slogans" are their dangerous weapons.

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CSO: 4209/465

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHEATER OF WOULD-BE 'BOAT PEOPLE' CAUGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jun 81 p 4

["Tale of Vigilance" by Huynh Binh and Manh Hong: "The Benefactor"]

[Text] On the morning of 18 May 1981, passers-by on Phan Van Tri Road (16th Subward, 5th Precinct) hardly paid attention to two men who were cordially greeting each other. They had just met by appointment at the Bui Huu Nghia-Phan Van Tri road intersection. One of them was over 50, his hair touched with grey. Wearing a black hat which concealed most of his face, he was clad in dark blue pants and clean white shirt. Holding a thick leather attache case in one of his arms, he looked like a teacher. The other man was about 35 and had a round face. He wore an old blue "jeans" and a striped blue shirt. After greeting each other for a moment, they clasped their hands and entered a coffee shop in Phan Van Tri Street. After choosing a secluded table at the farthest corner of the shop, the young man pulled out a chair, invited the elderly man to sit down, took out a pack of "Saigon" cigarettes, offered him one and called the shop owner in a hushed voice. The shop owner was a charming young lady. No sooner had she come near the table than she said in a familiar voice:

--Yes, I guess brother N. will have iced coffee. As for you, uncle, what would you like?

--A cup of hot, strong coffee.

Ly N., the young man, deeply inhaled his "Saigon" cigarettes smoke, kept it for a while in his chest, slowly puffed it and, turning toward the elderly man, said softly:

--Uncle, I am very impatient. How are things going for my wife and me thanks to your assistance?

The elderly man grinned. Puffing away at his cigarette while looking at the coffee falling in drops from the filter to the cup, he replied:

--We still have to wait for some time. Moreover, the amount you gave away was not "hefty" enough. Don't be impatient. With "enough dollars," everything will be easy.

Ly N. gave a sign and a forced laugh. After sipping his iced coffee, he said again softly:

--I gave you four "pieces" already. Our family is in straitened circumstances. Since we have started this affair....[we should follow it to the end.] How many more will do, uncle?

The elderly man answered in a low voice:

--Two more "pieces," brother. Two more will suffice. Things will go exactly as promised. In 10 days, some people will take you aboard the ship and you will arrive in Singapore a few days after. From there, you may go anywhere you like...

--May I hand over the remainder the day I board the ship?

--The remainder must be paid in full immediately, otherwise, they will not allow you to go. These people are "bigwigs" and the deal is reliable and, therefore, rather expensive. Don't tell this to anyone else. Your family alone is in the know. Since we are close acquaintances, I have sympathy for you. I had had to entreat them a lot before they accepted your request...

--Yes, in a moment, please come to my house and I will hand over the remainder. I entrust everything to you. You are our family's benefactor.

They went together to the young man's house. At Ly N.'s house, when the "benefactor" of his family was accepting the remaining 2 taels of gold prior to helping them "cross the border," he was caught red-handed by Nguyen Van Giang, a policeman in the 16th Subward (5th Precinct), and by members of the people's protection force. He said that his name was Hoang Thai Hoa, aged 50 and specialized in swindling. He belonged to an organization comprising 10 persons specialized in impersonating public security agents to extort money, to instigate credulous people to flee abroad and to cheat them. This time, he was caught red-handed cheating Ly N.'s family out of 6 taels of gold.

Among the members of the self-defense and people's protection forces and the Nguyen Van Giang area police who uncovered this swindling case was the charming and highly vigilant coffee shop owner.

9332

CSO: 4209/424

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TOURISM OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "Proceedings Initiated Against Embezzlement At Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation"]

[Text] Legal organs of Nghia Binh Province have just started proceedings against Vu Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam, deputy director of Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation, for deliberately violating--for personal gain--the principles and procedures of economic and financial management, causing serious consequences.

Thanh and Nam along with 11 other persons took it upon themselves to deal in re-exported goods (sewing machines, transistor radios, and foreign-made cigarettes) without the authorization of the Tourism General Department and the local administration. They sold goods to improper buyers, creating conditions for a number of people to speculate. Thanh and Nam also set priority prices for Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation personnel and business prices, causing damage to the state.

They set up a secret fund and exchanged Vietnamese money for foreign currency on the free market to buy goods.

Their method consisted in allowing corporation cadres and personnel to use phony names and addresses to make frequent purchases of goods, dodging the control of state organs. As a result, Thanh, Nam and accomplices collected a very large amount of money to split among themselves. Nam got 50,000 dong and U.S. \$6,327; Thanh got more than 31,400 dong. Other persons such as Dang Thanh Tri, chief of the planning and supply bureau, and Nguyen Kim Hung, chief accountant...each pocketed from more than 33,000 dong to more than 42,000 dong.

9213

CSO: 4209/443

CARTOON LINKS VOA TO CIA

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]



Picture : SECRET

9332
4209/424

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HANOI VICE CRACKDOWN--Within less than 2 months the security forces in Hanoi have arrested almost 1,000 dishonest merchants, speculators and thieves of socialist property. Almost all of the offenders are unemployed and many of them have had records of possessing stolen goods, producing fake goods, theft, smuggling and so forth. Although the crackdown is still underway, the Hanoi security forces have retrieved for the state a lot of gold, silver, gem stones, foreign currencies and contraband goods, and a large quantity of fabric, gas and oil, foodstuffs, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies and many other scarce items. [BK270215 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3]

CORRUPTION CASES--The Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Court held an open hearing from 22-24 August to try (Cao The Tuong), captain of the HB-027 boat; (Nguyen Van Thanh), assistant captain of the boat; Sen Sgt (Do Duy Dao), leader of the boat's escort team, and their accomplices on charges of corruption and deliberate destruction of more than 218 tons of wheat grains. (Cao The Tuong) was sentenced to death while his accomplices received jail terms ranging from 17 years to life imprisonment. The story goes like this: On 29 May 1980 (Cao The Tuong) received an order to transport 584.2 tons of wheat grains from Haiphong Port to Ky Son Port in Ha Son Binh. While in transit, he colluded with other accomplices in selling 95.8 tons of cargo for profits and leaving a larger quantity of wheat grains destroyed by rain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81]

SOUTHERN SMUGGLING CASES--Many provinces in the south have discovered countless smuggling cases involving millions of dong worth of contraband goods confiscated for the state. In Minh Hai Province, 550 smuggling cases have been discovered with the most important one being the capture of 1,200 meters of fabric which were smuggled from across the border. In An Giang Province, many cases involving the smuggling of goods such as cigarettes and monosodium glutamate were discovered, especially the seizure of 2,000 cartons of Thai-made cigarettes. In Quang Nam-Danang Province, more than 100 smuggling cases were discovered in June alone with hundreds of thousands of dong worth of contraband goods confiscated for the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

HEALTH DELEGATION IN MEXICO--Comrade Nguyen Duy Cuong, SRV deputy public health minister, visited Mexico from 18 July to 8 August at the invitation of the Mexican Health Ministry, according to VNA's correspondent in Havana. He attended meetings on health work with health delegates from Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin American and European countries. Speaking at a meeting on the situation of Vietnamese and Cuban health services, former Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, director of the Center for Study of the Third World's Economic and Social Affairs, pointed out that Vietnam has very satisfactorily resolved its health problems and that its experiences are very valuable for Mexico. [OW150511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Aug 81]

SOVIET-AIDED FACTORY EMULATION--To score achievements to honor the Fifth Party Congress and mark the anniversary of the Soviet October revolution, Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts at the Thuong Cong diesel factory worksite--a major project built with Soviet assistance in Bac Thai Province--have pledged to emulate in completing seven workshops on schedule with good quality. On this occasion, the worksite also presented the Victor Insignia awarded by the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Unions to a Soviet engineer and a Vietnamese worker for their outstanding achievements in the construction of the factory. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81]

SOVIET EXPERTS, EMULATION DRIVE--Together with the team of Soviet experts, various work units at the Lam Thao superphosphate plant's expansion worksite have set the norms and schedules for the construction of a number of projects in the current emulation drive to honor the Fifth Party Congress. These include the main equipment storage, the furnace system, the cleaning and drying system and the air compressor system. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

BK261145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Secretariat on 10 August issued Circular No 211. The circular says:

Faced with the present situation and tasks, the forthcoming election is of great importance to efforts to motivate the people in developing their sense of collective mastery so as to realistically participate in building and consolidating the administration at the district and village or equivalent levels. These two levels of the administration play a very important role in the system of our state apparatus, especially the village or city ward level which is directly responsible for the management of all political, economic, cultural and social activities and national security and defense in all localities throughout the country.

The standing committees of the VFF committees in all provinces, cities and special zones must concentrate on adopting proper plans to guide, supervise and help the front committees at the district and village or equivalent levels in satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

1. Make the cadres of the front thoroughly aware of their responsibilities in this election. Consolidate the front committee organizations at the district and village or equivalent levels. Assign personnel to join various organizations in charge of the election.
2. Extensively carry out propaganda among the people in order to explain to them about the election of representatives to the people's councils at the district and village or equivalent levels.
3. Satisfactorily hold consultative conferences to recommend candidates for election to the people's councils. This is the major part of the front's role as a participant in activities in preparation for the election. As stipulated in the constitution and the election law, front committees at all levels are directly responsible for this task. Meanwhile, under the leadership of party committee echelons, leading cadres of front committees at all levels must uphold initiative and closely cooperate with various party and state organs in order to satisfactorily fulfill the front's responsibility in the recommendation of candidates for election to the people's councils.

4. Provide guidance for and encourage the people to express their views on the activities of the outgoing people's councils and people's committees and arrange for candidates to meet with the voters.
5. Participate in inspecting election activities. It is necessary to satisfactorily conduct inspections in order to promptly discover and correct mistakes and shortcomings, ensuring that the election is carried out in accordance with policy and law. The front committees must cooperate with the electoral council and all electoral committees and teams so that inspections can be conducted regularly, especially during the three stages: When the namelines of voters are posted, when discussions on the structure and composition of the people's councils and on the nomination of candidates are held, and when the election is in progress.
6. Motivate the people to enthusiastically go to the polls.
7. Review and draw upon the experience acquired by the front in the election of the people's councils at the district and village or equivalent levels.

CSO: 4209/470

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCIPLINED FOR BUILDING PRIVATE VILLA

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 21-23

[Article by Cong Minh: "We Must Be Alert When We Have Authority"]

[Text] After several years of preparation and several months of construction, the magnificent house of Comrade Nguyen Van Nam stood out among the other houses in the area. People praised the house as being large and attractive, but they were very critical of that comrade for abusing his authority for personal benefit. The house was rather imposing: the main part had an area of 226 square meters, and the living room alone had an area of 84 square meters. It had a living room, bedrooms, a dining room, etc. The house had a modern design and all conveniences. Beside the main house there was a house for his daughter and son-in-law, a garage, and a storage building.

To build that house its owner had to use more than 10 tons of cement, more than 4 tons of iron and steel, more than 10 cubic meters of wood, 40 cubic meters of sand, gravel, and rock, 60,000 bricks (including 5,000 patterned bricks), a ton of fuel oil, and many attractive materials. Twenty-five trips were required to transport materials (including three tank truck trips to carry fresh water with which to mix mortar). It cost more than 20,000 dong and required more than 1,000 work days. Furthermore, it required the use of 40 steel panels used to pave airfields, 2,000 welding rods, etc.

Before building that house, the state had provided Nam with a house with a garden for growing crops and raising livestock which was convenient for his work and family life. But he still made preparations to build an estate in his home area to serve as "a place for family reunions and for ancestor worship," as he often said. In fact, why was it necessary for a person like him, for whom "revolutionary work was his reason for living," to build such an estate? No one had doubts about the legitimate money he and his wife had saved, but public opinion criticized him, a leadership cadre of the local party organization and governmental administration, for competing along the lines of "raising hogs, selling rice, and building houses," and for commercial activities. He even accepted the help of several of the local bourgeoisie, whom he regarded as his "friends." Because of such things, his prestige in the party organization was seriously weakened. He clearly realized that, but continued to commit errors. It was not true that if one could build a house as large and attractive as he wanted, for the local construction projects were encountering many difficulties regarding raw materials, and some had to

temporarily suspend construction because they lacked cement, wood, bricks, etc. Since he was a key provincial cadre, he was clearly aware of those difficulties. Many people advised him not to build a big house, but he was determined to do so. He believed that he "had a right" to build the house as he so desired, for he had contributed more than 40 years to the revolution and was now a member of the provincial leadership committee.

As a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee in direct charge of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in the locality, Nam believed that he had merit toward the revolution, had not committed any major mistakes, and had the confidence of the party and the respect of the people, so building such a house would be "something that is appropriate and is nothing that should be criticized." With such a distorted way of thinking, in his capacity as a leader Nam requested a number of cadres in charge of the various sectors in the province to help him build the house. So some cadres and employees of the construction, forestry, real estate, and forest control sectors, the materials corporation, etc., in the province, and even a corporation of a ministry, in some cases because people respected him and in some cases because they saw a "good opportunity to profit," they enthusiastically helped him. Once he had the construction materials, he was provided transportation to take them to his home area, which was hundreds of kilometers away. Calculating what would benefit him most, Nam assigned the designing and construction to a bourgeois contractor managed by the Construction Corporation. That contractor sought all ways to please the cadre who had authority in the province. And of course, he also sought ways to significantly benefit himself, not only in the short run but also in the long run, and not only economically but also politically. The contractor paid for the machinery operators and the more than 1,000 work-days needed to build the house at rates stipulated by the state. If anything was needed for the project, Nam wrote a letter requesting it, and the contractor located it and bought it. That resulted in violations of the materials supplying system, such as "arbitrarily supplying materials outside the plan," "degrading first-class products to the status of waste materials," etc. Nam regarded that as "being helped by his friends and the lower echelon." When he lacked iron, a bourgeoisie in the transformation category gave him some. When he lacked hard-to-find materials, his "friends" enthusiastically provided them or help him find them!

During that period, to repay the "kindness" of the people who helped him, Nam sold to a bourgeoisie two tons of rice which his family should have sold to the state. At a time when the local governmental administration was implementing the policy of closely managing grain, taking advantage of the authority that had been given him and his acquaintance with cadres in other provinces, he requested the governmental administrations in other provinces to issue permits allowing bourgeoisie to transport that rice from one province to another. From then on, Nam had many improper relations with the local bourgeoisie which were contrary to the policies of the party and state. For example, in commercial dealings he acknowledged the right of the bourgeoisie to own and manage real estate, and allowed some people to buy and sell contrary to policies, or else paid them large sums of money which the state should not have had to pay. An investigation of 14 transactions showed that all were incorrect.

Brother Nam, who had been active in the revolution since 1936, participated in the winning of political power during the 1945 August Revolution, and stalwartly overcame difficulties and hardships during the resistance wars against France and the U.S. He became a member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, a member of the standing committee of the zone party committee, and was in charge of the party, governmental, and mass association tasks. After the country was unified, he assumed important party and government positions in a province. It was appropriate that the party assigned him such positions, for it correctly evaluated his revolutionary qualities and work ability during previous revolutionary periods.

As a member of a provincial leadership organ, during the first few years after the revolution Nam grasped the lines and policies of the party and the missions of the party organization, and manifested a sense of responsibility toward guiding and consolidating the governmental administration and toward socialist transformation and socialist construction in the locality. But his prestige was gradually weakened by such negative thoughts and acts. The standing committee of the provincial party committee, of which he was a member concerned itself with educating the cadres regarding to great, difficult missions facing them and the requirements of forging the cadres and party members, especially the hard-core cadres, in the class struggle in the new period and opposing all enemies and harmful influences of neocolonialism, while overcoming the manifestations of hedonism and pacifism, mandarinal thinking, etc. He himself had participated in meetings of the standing committee held to criticize and discipline cadres who had committed such mistakes as taking advantage of their authority to engage in corruption and improperly purchasing raw materials, materials, and goods for their own use. He had, along with the committee, discussed the resolutions and directives of the party and state and their application to the local circumstances, and discussed the policies regarding party building, the building and forging of the corps of cadres, etc. However, he himself did not think and act in proper accordance with them, but contrary to them.

Despite the sincere, frank opinions contributed by many people, Nam continued to immerse himself more and more deeply in improper acts, in order to have a "big house," and reported nothing to the provincial party committee or base-level party organization. After he had finished building the house, the masses were displeased and denounced him to the state Inspection Commission and the Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee. The provincial party committee took up the matter and an investigation was carried out. Although he was clearly mistaken, he refused to adequately accept criticism. Only after much criticism and struggle in the party committee did he admit his mistake. The resolution of the Party Central Committee regarding his disciplining stated, "Comrade Nam abused his authority by using many state materials and facilities to build a private house at great expense. While building the house he had an improper relationship with a bourgeois contractor and allowed him to engage in illegal livelihood." Nam was disciplined by the party and government, no longer stands in the ranks of the provincial leadership cadres, is unqualified to be a member of the Vietnam Communist Party, and has turned over the house to the local governmental administration. Taking many factors into consideration, the party organization only imposed the "party supervision" form of discipline on him, in order to educate him and with the hope that he would mend

his ways and go all-out to improve himself, so that he could continue to be recognized as a party member.

Nam was primarily responsible for his mistake. He was educated by the party, which entrusted him with many important assignments, and he devoted decades to the revolution. But in the new phase of the revolution he at times stopped making progress and became bogged down in the dirty quagmire of individualism.

However, the local party organization was also partly responsible. The standing committee of the provincial party committee failed to closely monitor the quality, ability, circumstances, and psychology of each member of its organization, and did not frankly criticize and assist one another when negative manifestations arose, or truly assure the building of standing committee that was unified, unanimous, strong, pure, and worthy of its role and position of being the headquarters organ of a province. The base-level party chapter and party organization did not fully do their duty of educating and managing party members, even though the party member in question was a provincial leadership cadre. The base-level party organization failed to overcome incorrect viewpoints, such as thinking that since he was an upper-echelon cadre with good ability he could assume responsibility for his own work and no longer needed the assistance, control, and management of the organization, or out of respect for him failing to frankly criticize him or being afraid that criticism of him would result in bad "consequences."

A number of cadres in the various sectors did not properly fulfill their duties, and even helped a person in authority to do wrong. Those cadres consciously or unconsciously contributed to preventing the state economic and social management apparatus from exercising effective management, and even transformed them into instruments which a person abusing his authority could use to do wrong. If the relevant party and governmental organizations and the responsible cadres and party members had correctly fulfilled their responsibilities, as stipulated by the Party statutes and the state policies and regulations, Nam could not have, by himself, have committed such serious mistakes.

The affair of Nguyen Van Nam is well-known and has been dealt with appropriately by the local party organization. It is a useful and lively lesson for many localities in the party building task and the task of building up the corps of party cadres, and in the implementation of the lines, missions, and policies of the party and state, in order to advance our people's revolutionary undertaking.

That lesson reminds the party committee echelons to be more concerned with educating and managing local cadres who have positions of authority.

5616
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

THUAN HAI OFFICIAL JAILED FOR CORRUPTION

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 24-26

[Article by Le Thanh Minh: "The Disciplining of a Cadre in a Position of Authority"]

[Excerpt] In June 1978 the People's Court of Thuan Hai Province sentenced to 30 months in prison Nguyen Van Co, formerly deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, for having committed the crime of "abusing a position of authority and selling state materials on the free market." That was the result of a process of strict struggle against negative manifestations arising in state organs, the perpetrator of which are leadership and management cadres.

The Thuan Hai provincial party committee has a very strict and resolute attitude, and both guides a thorough struggle against negativism and is concerned with, and applies specific measures regarding, the perfection and consolidation of the organs and sectors, especially in places where cadres in positions of authority have degenerated and gone astray. With regard to the Communications and Transportation Service, in the 2 years after the trial Nguyen Van Cu it has, with the positive concern and guidance of the provincial party committee, endeavored to become an economic sector which makes progress.

A question that has been posed is, why did Nguyen Van Co, a southern cadre was a regrouped in the north for 20 years, was trained and cultivated by the party, and was a pipefitter but became a middle-level party cadre with a college education and a technical specialty, rapidly degenerate and become corrupt within a short time after returning to work in his home area? One may answer in brief that Co did not consciously and continually steel himself and did not know how to maintain and improve the qualities and virtue of a communist party member in the environment of new, complicated work after the liberation of the south. As for the party organization, when assigning work it did not tightly manage the cadres did not properly implement the rules and regulations regarding administrative and economic management, created opportunities which led Co to commit mistakes and crimes, etc. Those were the main factors which led to the above-mentioned painful result.

In order to strengthen the leadership cadres of the Communications and Transportation Service of Thuan Hai, in October 1976 the upper echelon assigned Nguyen Van Co to help the acting head of the Service. Co, who was then 43 years old, was born in

Thuan Hai and was regrouped in the north in 1954, where he became a civil engineer and was the director of a bridge-building corporation of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. He worked there many years. Co, who was regarded as a good cadre, had a simple way of life, had a sense of responsibility, attained a number of accomplishments in his work, and was elected as a Warrior of Emulation by his unit. Co was so highly regarded that many people thought he should be assigned to the South, in the new situation. If Co had an opportunity to make further progress, he would make many contributions to the communications and transportation activities in the locality.

Six months after accepting his new assignment, the Party Affairs Committee of the Ministry and the Thuan Hai provincial party committee selected Co to serve as deputy head of the Service. Then Co was elected to the provincial party committee by the congress of party organizations of the civil~~ian~~, political, and party organs in the province, and was at the same time added to the chapter party committee of the Service. Co was also assigned to the standing committee of the Service's committee guiding the implementation of Resolution No 228, and was selected to be an assessor of the Thuan Hai Province People's Court.

Co was very enthusiastic because within a very brief time after being allowed to return to work in his home area he had been assigned many important positions, but at the same time he revealed weaknesses, especially with regard to consciousness of organization and discipline. Taking advantage of the fact that he had been in leadership positions for many years, had managed a corporation of the Ministry, and had both specialized knowledge and actual experience, from the beginning Co had an attitude of disregarding the acting head of the Service, and arbitrarily made decisions regarding many matters within the sphere of the leadership of the Service head without discussing them with him. The bad habits of arrogance, self-satisfaction, disregarding the collective, etc., have always been the closest allies of undisciplined liberalism. Immodesty and boasting are dangerous first steps which lead to acts of unprincipled abuse of authority.

Co's principal duty was to monitor the construction of bridges and roads and motor vehicle repair shops. But when a bridge collapsed because it had to bear excessive weight, the person in charge criticized Co for not going to the scene to examine and resolve the problem. Co did not closely guide or oversee the work of those two units. Indeed, Co set aside much time to do miscellaneous tasks which had not been assigned to him by the collective leadership of the Service. Co ordered the warehouse keeper to issue gasoline without going through the administrative office, as required by regulations. The head of the Service and the organ party chapter never knew where Co was, who he was with, or what he was doing. Those mistakes of Co were a factor which prevented the Service's party chapter from being united and unanimous. There were often loud arguments between Co and the party chapter secretary and several other members of the chapter party committee. The party chapter's activities contrary to the organ's regulations regarding administrative management and economic management, out of respect or fear the party members in the chapter dared not struggle. Although he was an upper-echelon party committee member who had been assigned to monitor the party chapter of the Service's organ, Co never reported on the situation of that party chapter to the party committees of the party civil administration organs.

Co had a younger brother named Hung, a former puppet Captain who had studied aviation mechanics in the U.S. In 1972 he was discharged, for reasons that are unclear. Since 1975 he had been the owner of a passenger bus on the Saigon-Phan Rang route and specialized in transporting contraband and in illegal buying and selling, even U.S. dollars. Co had stayed at the home of Hung's father-in-law for a time when the provincial organ was still in Phan Rang, and sought all ways to find him a job in the sector, but was unsuccessful. The close relationship between Co and Hung was known the party chapter and the competent organ. Co never reported that fact to the organization. Later, when his mistakes were being reviewed, he was asked about his younger brother's politics. Co only replied in a vague manner: "I've heard that he was a puppet Captain who had a conflict with the upper echelon and was discharged early." That complicated relationship led Co to commit an error. It was a turning point in Co's revolutionary activities, a turning point which ended in Co's expulsion from the party. In May 1977, Co was transferred to Hanoi to work at the Ministry. The Administration and Management Office had prepared an automobile and driver for Co. But Co selected another automobile and turned it over to Hung to take to his house in Phan Rang "for further repairs," then recommended that the organ have the driver drive him to Hanoi. Out of respect, the head of the organ and the head of the Administrative Office (who was also secretary of the party chapter) did not resolutely intervene and were not put on guard by Co's deliberate violation.

By means of a scheme of issuing a letter of introduction introducing Hung as a Service employee, Co and Hung were able to go to Hanoi, although Hung had not been authorized by the organ to drive an automobile to the north. Co went to his old organ to discuss difficulties regarding the lack of materials of the Thuan Hai Communications and Transportation service. Also out of respect, the of scarce, expensive materials, including hundreds of kilos of welding rods, dozens of insulation panels (the type with hard covers which are heat resistant and is used to line the inside of automobile hoods). Co also went to another organ with which he was familiar to purchase several tens of kilos of brake fluid. Co entrusted all of those things to his younger brother to take to Phan Rang and Saigon to sell at a profit.

But that illegal sale (without authorization of the Thuan Hai Communications and Transportation Service) was discovered by the accountants and financial personnel of the corporation. Two months later the corporation director sent an official letter inquiring about the above-mentioned items. Co used many schemes to deliberately cover up that matter, including the use of his authority to transfer some cadres who knew of the affair, in order to "shut them up."

The struggle to expose the mistaken actions of Co, a cadre in a position of authority, was not simple and easy. Because of Co's obstinate attitude, the ideological struggle in the party chapter and the party committees of the party civil administration organs in Thuan Hai Province was very bitter and fierce. At that time, many people thought that Co was a "rare cadre" of Thuan Hai, a local person, an engineer, who was still young and had ability and experience in leading and managing the sector, so perhaps the provincial party committee would go easy on him. On the contrary, the provincial party committee did not superficial or protective, but manifested a very strict, very resolute attitude.

At conferences of the party chapter and its party committee, Co refused to sincerely criticize himself, but criticized the deficiencies of the party chapter, the party chapter committee, and many cadres in the Service, which made the conferences even more chaotic. In order to defend himself and lessen his offence, Co wrote explanatory letters to the secretary and chairman of the provincial party committee, to the comrades in charge of the commissions of the party, the Public Security Service, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the State Inspection Commission, etc. The heads of the organization and control committees, who participated in the criticism sessions, persistently guided the ideological struggle where Co worked. When one meeting failed to produce results they organized another, in order to help the cadres and party members there have motivation and consciousness and a correct attitude of self-criticism and criticism, and improve the quality of struggle, in order to help Co realize his errors, voluntarily accept party discipline, and endeavor to become a good person.

But Co continued to be obstinate, sought all ways to control events, disregarded the collective, and claimed that he was "pure of heart, incorruptible, and had not been seduced by material wealth." He claimed that selling materials to obtain money was necessary to "repair his automobile and pay his driver," and that he was "proud" of having driven himself to and from work. Co's mistake was very serious: abusing his authority to obtain state materials and helping dishonest merchants monopolize the market. His tendency toward corruption led him to violate state principles and laws. He suffered a serious loss of vigilance, and committed mistakes at a time when the entire province was promoting the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution No 228, for which Co was principally responsible, in the struggle against negativism in the provincial communications and transportation sector.

Due to the serious nature of his mistakes and his failure to sincerely criticize himself, the Thuan Hai provincial party committee subjected him to very severe discipline. It exercised very tight, thorough guidance, mobilized the relevant sectors to cooperate in definitively resolving the issue, and not prolonging it. The investigation was carried out efficiently in a period of only 3 months. The provincial party committee ended its work when Co was criticized before the party chapter and the Provincial People's Committee issued a resolution dismissing Co after it had sufficient evidence to make such a conclusion. Before the Public Security Service issued orders to arrest Co and prepare to prosecute him, the provincial party committee decided to expell Co from the party, and then the control committee of the provincial party committee informed the entire party organization about that disciplinary act. Only 7 months passed between the time when the affair was uncovered and Co's trial.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL PARTY CONSOLIDATION--After various phases of party membership card issuance, many weak and lagging basic party units in Nghia Binh, Long An and Hoang Lien Son provinces have been strengthened and consolidated with their members' efforts to qualify themselves for party membership cards. In Hoang Lien Son, the party committee of Van Chan District has resolutely expelled from the party disqualified persons and taken disciplinary actions against 23 errant party members. In Nghia Binh, more than 80 percent of the province's 722 basic party units have been rated good. In Long An, more than 90 percent of the province's basic party units have organized the issuance of party cards and 74 percent of their members have received party membership cards. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81]

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FLEXIBLE PRICES TO HELP THE STATE TO MANAGE FREE MARKET

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Thi Phuong: "Commerce: Understanding the Viewpoint on Flexible Prices Under Guidance"]

[Text] In the market struggle for stabilization of prices in the last few weeks, we have seen the importance of the participation in the market of the socialist commercial sectors in the marketplace. By putting into the market a quantity of goods essential for the standard of living and sold at reasonable prices, we gradually stopped the private merchants' tendency to freely raise prices and then brought prices closer to the price levels of the state-operated and cooperative commerce.

In the attempt to "win consumers" over to their side, the socialist commercial sectors obviously must bitterly compete with private merchants in all three aspects: quantity of goods, quality and price. If we are weak in any one aspect, we will limit our own attacking capacity on the market.

The price struggle against private merchants today is our topmost concern. By fully understanding the new guidelines about prices the persons who currently do commercial work can achieve victory in the struggle for market stabilization.

Selling at Market Prices

Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau about distribution and circulation has created an obvious change in the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors. With quite satisfactory financial support of the bank, they have actively taken the direction of business, tried to look for sources of goods and kept in close touch with production so as to have a considerably abundant quantity of goods available for the people.

The experience in the last Tet period shows that as its doubts had been clarified, our socialist commerce was able to fiercely compete with private merchants in

regard to every line of goods and this ability was becoming stronger with our maturity gained in the course of our work.

However, stimulated by the new spirit in commercial business, a number of commercial units paid too much attention to participation in market activities while neglecting the role that was no less important they had to play -- to serve the life of workers and civil servants whose actual income depends totally on the supply of goods at stable prices under guidance to remain stable itself. Furthermore, the participation in the market of the socialist commerce, mostly the cooperative one, could sometimes be ineffective because some viewpoints about prices did not go hand in hand with actual needs.

In the case of some goods of the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors, their prices were sometimes higher, sometimes equal to, and often a little less than the market prices. Competing with private merchants, some units unintentionally adopted their spirit of running after profit. Other units advocated "not allowing private merchants to take advantage of the low prices offered by commerce" and thus deliberately maintained a very small difference in prices. Still other units adjusted by themselves prices of their own goods in accordance with market prices whenever private merchants had created artificial fluctuations to make profitable speculative moves.

Some viewpoints about "agreed," "business" and "high" prices which were baseless adversely affected cadres and civil servants themselves. Except for the goods being supplied to them at directed prices, they were no longer able to buy other essential items at "low" prices. Therefore, while their actual income was raised by the supply of some standard goods at supply prices, this income was in fact limited by the "high price" policy.

Flexible Prices Under Guidance

The new directives about the work dealing with prices have clearly stated: "...objectively speaking, two price systems are set up: the system of relatively stable prices (such as wholesale prices, purchase prices within obligation and selling prices of capital goods in accordance with two-way economic contracts, supply prices, etc.) and the system of prices relatively flexibly applicable to business and commercial activities." The meaning of prices being relatively flexibly applicable, as Le Duan has indicated, is: "Since the 'free' market still exists within definite limits and under the conditions of an unbalanced supply-demand relationship, the state adopts the policy of directing flexible prices in order to manage the 'free' market, to struggle effectively against speculative activities and to make supply-demand adjustments to benefit socialism."

Thus, in business and commerce, commercial sectors cannot buy at any prices and sell at any prices provided they ensure the effectiveness of their business.

The purpose of participation in the market is to manage and to struggle and its effectiveness is the economic results brought about to society as a whole.

The immediate work of the commercial sector is, therefore, to perfect a price guidance mechanism for commercial business to operate flexibly and sensitively and to be effective while being carried out. This mechanism must thoroughly understand the needs and general goals of the national economy and at the same time stay close to the situation and conditions of production and the state of the market so as to determine appropriate price brackets in different periods, for different lines of goods and even in different markets.

We cannot underestimate the need for sensitivity and flexibility of this mechanism of price guidance, for markets, particularly the market in our municipality, change very frequently. If we turn prices loose, we will deprive ourselves of the confidence consumers have in the socialist commerce and create an opportunity for private merchants to monopolize the market. As we call it a mechanism, we clearly recognize the need for it to operate smoothly and in a synchronized, accurate and effective manner as a machinery and to demand from all of its components a compliance with their own responsibilities and functions.

Competing in terms of prices in the market and also being capable of competing even better there, we need to compete about prices with producers themselves -- particularly collective and individual producers. Recently some commercial units were keenly competing about prices in the market, but they almost acted as they had nothing to do with the same competition with the sources of goods, and even had the tendency to be "easy" in accepting any quality of goods and any prices, provided they had some goods and a certain "discount percentage" for themselves.

That way of doing business made their goods, partly because of poor quality and partly because of high prices, unsalable, with the prestige of the commercial sector being adversely affected, its capital paralyzed and its activities slackened.

There also was the phenomenon of a number of commercial units becoming the places that sell fake and imitation goods and goods of poor quality and thus unintentionally lending a helping hand to the dishonest producers or intermediaries. Other commercial units have the tendency to deal with only a number of familiar suppliers and thus limit their own capacity to exploit other sources of goods and to bargain.

As the mechanism that provides business and commerce with price guidance now needs time to operate fully and effectively, the effort at perfecting the organization of state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors also needs some time to draw lessons and experience from purchasing goods, exploiting sources of goods, participating in the market, etc., commercial units, within the limits of their doing business on their own initiative, must thoroughly understand the viewpoint on flexible price under guidance in commercial business so as to fulfill

their task at the highest level of achievement. A few markets have by now shown the effort of the socialist commerce at controlling prices set by private merchants by means of unified guidance resulting in a price list for many lines of goods, as well as a determination to maintain prices of the commercial sector at a reasonable and stable level, no matter how strong the market pressure may be. These are some initial tests, but they serve to persuade the persons who go to the market everyday that socialist business and commerce do not run after profit but, above all, their purpose is to serve the standard of living.

5598

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE ADVOCATES IMPROVED GOODS DISTRIBUTION, CIRCULATION

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

/Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal Party Committee Decides Policy, Methods of Achieving Political Bureau Directive on Improving Distribution, Circulation"/

/Text/ On 20 and 28 May 1981, a conference of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee studied and discussed Directive 109 on continuing to comply with Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee issued a resolution on policies and methods aimed at strictly achieving the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau.

Concerning achievement of Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the conference opinion was that Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation has been urgently discussed by the Municipal Party Committee and a resolution on organizing achievement has been issued. During the past few months, sectors and echelons of the city have accomplished a number of tasks and achieved initial clear results with agricultural production cooperatives letting product contracts to labor groups and individuals since the 10th-month crop of 1980; and a number of central and local state-operated enterprises, small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, fishing cooperatives, state farms, stations, farms, commercial and business stores, etc. are promoting compliance with application of piecework wages to initially create a new working atmosphere with progress in labor productivity, output and the income of the laborer, actively contributing to achievement of the state plan for the first 6 months and the entire year of 1981.

Nevertheless, because industrial, handicrafts and small industrial production still have many difficulties in energy and primary materials and especially shortcomings in management organization, production capabilities have been much restricted while capabilities still exist for producing additional products, especially a number of trades with the necessary conditions such as rush production, rock quarrying, material production, construction, ocean fishing, export goods production, etc.

The circulation and distribution of the city has also had definite efforts in purchasing, ascertaining goods sources and sales organization. However, production has many difficulties, development is slow, goods are scarce, the source of goods supplied by the Ministry of Commerce has been reduced, prices have undergone great changes and financial and monetary balance cannot be assured; however, a primary problem is that the leadership and supervision of the party and the local administration at all

echelons has not been specific and lacks concentration and effectiveness; and the activity of mass organizations has not developed a strong effect. Goods we produce are for the most part not held in the hands of the state, we do not control the market and prices are unmanaged and unstable, causing the actual wages of the cadres, workers and public servants to decline and their lives additionally difficult.

Concerning tasks required to implement Directive 109 and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee clearly stated: Directive 109 of the Political Bureau has clearly pointed out a course of continuing to improve distribution and circulation and specific policies and methods for organizing achievement supervision.

In order to assure effective achievement of Directive 109 and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee decision concentrates on resolving the following primary problems:

1. Strive to promote production aimed at successfully achieving and exceeding the 1981 state plan norms of the city as pointed out by Resolution 28 of the Municipal Party Committee. Totally and widely apply piecework wages precisely in accordance with the policy and system of the state in the economic and service sectors aimed at stimulating everyone to promote production, overcome difficulties and produce many products; especially essential consumer goods to serve the people and to create additional export goods sources. Have a plan to assign specific missions to districts, precincts and primary level units in strictly complying with the system of product delivery, assure that the state has a firm grasp of product sources and is able to purchase the majority of goods from production units and fully achieve obligations to the state as well as plans to distribute centrally owned materials and goods.

Committees and sectors of the city, districts and precincts must regularly inspect urge state-operated enterprises of the central and local areas, small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, agricultural production cooperatives, production organizations and privately operated businesses to fully meet their obligations; moreover, a plan to necessary to rise in grasping and purchasing a large portion of goods in excess of obligations and plans in order to further increase the amount of grain, food, and consumer goods in support of the people.

Inspections and inventories must be held to ascertain the types of goods remaining in the warehouses of corporations and stores in the commercial sector and in primary level production units. On the other hand, it is suggested that the Ministry of Home Trade procure goods in accordance with the plan for distribution to the city and the Municipal Commerce Service arranges for acceptance of all these goods; at the same time importing a number of supplies for production requirements and a number of essential consumer goods to support the people.

2. Stabilize the lives of the laboring people, first of all the lives of the armed forces and the workers and public servants of the state.

Due to rising prices, the state has decided to provide grain subsidies to cadres, workers and public servants. However, an important problem is by every means to assure supply in accordance with fixed quantities and stabilized prices of essential goods such as: grain, meat, fish, sauces, sugar, fuel, monosodium glutamate, cloth

and laundry soap to cadres, workers and public servants; piecework wages must be strongly and widely applied in all production and service sectors; and methods are necessary for best achieving three-part plans in each primary level production and business unit in order to provide the workers and public servants with sufficient jobs and jobs of productivity and increased income.

The cadres, workers and public servants must be educated to not only thoroughly achieve reduced spending in production, distribution and circulation but even in the lives of each individual and family; expenditures, use and purchasing must be planned in order that each person has a responsibility to the state in solving the present difficulties.

Effective methods are necessary to promote the campaign of placing money in savings accounts; improve organization and formulas for serving and providing favorable conditions to those placing their money in these accounts; and precisely carry out the system of encouraging the people to place their money in savings accounts.

Inspect and ascertain sources for collecting and preserving cash funds, carry out good tax collection in the collective and individual economic areas and collect these taxes precisely in accordance with policy, to a full amount and in a prompt manner.

Balance sources of receipt and expenditure requirements and assure sufficient cash for goods purchasing, payment of wages and subsidies for cadres, workers and public servants. Calculations must be made to balance the municipal fiscal budget but first of all to balance money and goods in each district, precinct, village and production unit; balancing receipts and expenditure requirements.

The organization of purchasing to ascertain good sources and sales to collect money must be well-resolved. Every specific method of financial management must be used to increase receipts and limit expenditures aimed at achieving receipt and expenditure balance, especially cash receipts and expenditures; with efforts to restrict and rapidly halt increased cash expenditures.

4. Strengthen market management, take control of the market and stabilize prices. Resolutely maintain the prices and gradually reduce the prices in the free market to a rational level. The Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee must firmly supervise prices; and responsible sectors must rapidly complete the industrial and business registration and formulate instructions for marketing cooperatives with especially the private merchants posting their prices.

Financial, banking, commercial, public security and judiciary sectors must have specific plans and firmly coordinate with each other in order to achieve good market management, resolutely resist fraud and tax evasion and severely punish and prosecute speculators and smugglers.

5. A plan is necessary to consolidate and expand the socialist commercial business network consisting of both state-operated commerce and cooperatives active in the purchasing, retail and wholesale and service areas in order to strive for true control of the market, to provide a large part of the retail sales goods requirements of the consumer, especially essential items such as grain and food, to revise distribution formulas and sales locations and avoid trouble and create favorable conditions for the consumer.

Stores and stands must be formed immediately to supply exclusive goods with exclusive capital and accounting to sell goods at the supply price (nine items) to the troops, cadres, workers and public servants.

Propaganda and education must be widely intensified among the party organizations and people, causing everyone to correctly understand and to work precisely in accordance with the spirit and theme of the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation; to clearly recognize the production, distribution and circulation situation of the city; and to resolutely comply with the policies and methods set forth in the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee.

Uphold vigilance, take precautions against, discover and thoroughly destroy every plot and destructive action in the political and economic sense and the distortions and psychological warfare of the enemy.

Concerning the leadership and supervision of party committee and local administrative echelons and the activities of mass organizations, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee stated: every agency, organization, echelon and sector and all cadres and party members must fully recognize that stabilizing the lives of the laboring people and first of all the lives of the armed forces and workers and public servants is their primary mission in order to have full responsibility in the mission of production development supervision, organizing purchasing to grasp good sources and distribution, perfecting cadre organization and expanding the socialist commerce network organization and in balancing money and goods and the fiscal budget of the local area.

Party committee and local administrative echelons and executive committees of organization from the municipal to the primary level must directly lead and supervise compliance with the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee; and sectors and echelons must all have plans for specific implementation which is closely coordinated with achievement of other resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee.

The Municipal People's Committee formed the policies and methods in this resolution into stipulations of the local administration in order to supervise achievement from the beginning of June 1981.

Municipal committees and party and group party affairs committees and organizations but first of all the Municipal Training Committee have formulated plans for disseminating thorough understanding and propagandizing this resolution among the party member cadres and each individual among the people. Economic committees of the Municipal Party Committee have followed and inspected achievement of the resolution; while simultaneously discussing with precinct and district party committees assignment of effort to committee member echelons and cadres in their own committee to follow achievement of the resolution in the precincts, districts and primary level production and business units within the scope of each committee's responsibility. The Organization Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and local administrative organization committees have joined with the economic committees of the Municipal Party Committee in urgently promoting a plan of perfecting the organization of the commerce, financial, banking, commodity price, etc. sectors.

Members of the Municipal Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee must follow, inspect and supervise achievement of this resolution in the precincts and districts as previously assigned.

In the districts and precincts, the organization committee secretaries and chairmen and the chairmen of finance and commerce bureau committees must have specific plans on organizing and supervising primary level marketing and production units and arranging sales points; and specific responsibility must be assigned to each and every party committee member to join commercial and banking (or financial) cadres responsible for several primary level production units to regularly ascertain the production, products, delivery and sales situation and to promptly discover obstacles requiring solution in order to assist the district and precinct party committees in leading and supervising or discovering and making proposals to the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee.

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CS0: 4209/465

EDITORIAL INDICATES WAY TO STABILIZE MARKET PRICES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue to Struggle to Stabilize Prices"]

[Text] Recently, under the influence of speculators, hoarders and bad reactionary elements bent on launching psywar rumors and also because of the temptation to make a quick profit, most small traders have in turn raised the prices of many types of goods, causing a fictitious fluctuation in the city market situation. Many of them have resorted to concealing goods and then selling them in small quantities to put pressure on buyers. The life of cadres, manual and office workers and the laboring people in general—which has been beset with difficulties—is now faced with new, undeserved ones even before the party and state starts implementing the policy of increasing their salaries and allowances to stabilize their life.

In view of this situation, on 6 June 1981, the Municipal People's Committee made known a number of important measures aimed at striving to manage the market, opposing speculation and price hike and foiling all schemes and psywar allegations of the reactionaries in order to immediately pull the "free" market prices down on a par with those in force on 1 June 1981. Many localities in the city have taken positive action: Some markets have successfully implemented the regulation on the posting up of price lists and on sale according to the published prices. In the 11th Precinct, state food shops and marketing cooperatives have intensified the purchase of pork and brought larger quantities of it to markets for regular sale. The Ninth Subward in the Third Precinct has been able to maintain the selling price of pork applied over the last 9 months. The 21st Subward in the 1st Precinct slaughters 2 or 3 hogs a day. Aware of the reactionaries' scheme, a number of small traders have joined the market management boards in their effort to stabilize the market to prevent sudden price hikes.

To date, there are indications that the "free" market has been gradually stabilized though the prices of many kinds of goods are still high. This initial result has shown public opinion that the recent price fluctuations on the "free" market were basically fictitious. On the other hand, this result convinces us that success will be achieved if the state and the laboring people join forces to resolutely conduct a struggle to uniformly manage the market by simultaneously taking three types of measures—educational, administrative and economic.

Since the incipient result obtained over the past few days is not really secure, we must neither adopt a subjective attitude nor slacken vigilance. Bad elements including speculators, hoarders and reactionaries will concoct numerous schemes to oppose us and to undermine the laboring people's life which the party and state have just worked out a sound policy to stabilize. Complex developments will certainly take place in the unorganized market.

At present market management is still showing a number of weak points such as the slowness of many localities in carrying out the principal price control measures, the insufficient attention paid to the education of small traders, the unsatisfactory management of prices in various markets and the inadequacy of the task of providing information and grasping the state of prices at the grassroots level, which has made it impossible to satisfactorily meet the requirements of leadership.

There is now an urgent need to continue to struggle to stabilize the market and to try by all means to prevent sudden price hikes which will cause more difficulties to the laboring people.

Right now, we must consider it highly important to maintain prices in various markets by getting to fully know the volume of goods and their wholesale and retail prices, by instructing small traders to register and publish prices and to sell goods according to the price lists and by simultaneously and severely deal with violations of regulations. Along with these tasks, it is necessary to rapidly strengthen cells and sectors dealing in specific goods and to motivate small traders in each cell to share in the common responsibility for price management. In the organizational field, markets must be quickly built up into adequate administrative-economic units to help make price management more effective, stabilize the market and satisfactorily maintain political security and social order. Meanwhile, the people must display the highest vigilance and promptly uncover speculators, dishonest traders, rumormongers and psywar promoters so that the administration may take appropriate measures to punish them very severely. In carrying out this campaign, activities must be closely coordinated with those of mass organizations, especially the Women's Union chapters, to educate and motivate small traders--for the sake of the common interests of society and their own legitimate ones--to self-consciously and strictly implement the market management regulations and to participate in the task of stabilizing prices.

To stabilize prices, our key task is still to intensify the purchase of goods and the control of their sources. Along with stepping up the purchase of agricultural and good products, commercial units--especially those at Level 3--must plan to organize the purchase of industrial goods including small industry and handicraft products manufactured by co-operative and private installations.

By firmly adhering to the spirit of the Political Bureau directive on the continued implementation of Resolution No 26 and by strictly carrying out the policies and measures set forth by the Municipal Party Organization and administration to ensure execution of this directive, we will certainly be able to gradually master the market, to stabilize life and to promote production development.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE GOUGING BY PORK DEALERS DENOUNCED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Q.V. in "Market Stories" Column: "Profit or Loss?"]

[Text] On 6 June, customers denounced two small traders in Cay Gon market (11th Precinct) for selling pork at exorbitant prices: Me Truong Thi Y, charged 5 dong more than the listed price for each kilogram of lean pork and Ms Ly Ash N, overcharged as much as 10 dong.

In the presence of the District Market Management Board, the pork dealers team subsequently held a meeting to examine this case of price gouging. According to the team head, on that day the team members pooled capital to buy 50 kgs of big chunks of pork from An Lac market (Binh Ghanh) and shared it out among themselves for resale. The purchase price was 35.6 dong per kilogram. After carving out the meat and selling it at the price set by the precinct authorities, the team members made a reasonable profit. However, due to a lack of mutual control and to competitive sale, the two traders named Y, and N, unilaterally raised the price to make more profit. The head and deputy head of the team admitted that they had neither reminded the team members of the need to apply the fixed price nor supervised them on that score. On hearing the logical arguments of the other female members of the team, Ms. Y. and Ms. N. expressed regret for their wrong action.

Above are two of the many cases of illegal price hike by small traders which were recently judged and fined. At a time when the people's life was still beset with difficulties, female small traders--who were also laborers--should have helped maintain prices. On the contrary, a number of them followed the bad elements' advice and sought ways to raise prices. Though making a profit is the objective of commercial dealings, overcharging buyers to make a profit like Ms. Y, and Ms. N. will do more harm than good. This is because though earning a profit of a few dong more, the families of female small traders would have to bear the consequences if the prices of all other commodities soared up simultaneously. This means that the profit would be outweighed by the loss!

9332

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE POSTING REDUCES FREE MARKET PRICES

Haiphong HALPHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 2

/Article by Manh Tuong: "Managing Sat Market by Listing, Posting Prices"/

/Text/ During the last part of May and first few days of June, the free market price situation in Sat Market was slightly confused. The stand owners told each other, "The cadres, workers and public servants will soon receive double grain subsidies. We must also increase our prices. We can't wait any longer." There were also a few cases in which peddlers from Hanoi came down to carry off goods. Therefore, prices rose rapidly: poor rice at 10 dong per kilogram and lean pork at 70 dong per kilogram. Gold Star bicycle tires were 200 dong each. Dong Anh bicycle chains were 160 dong each. Market cloth was 30 dong per meter, etc. A number of gullible individuals, believing in the absurd statements, spent their money on even broken radios, poor television sets, monosodium glutamate mixed with sugar, counterfeit bicycle chains, etc.

This situation could not be allowed to continue.

Complying with the directive and resolution on circulation and distribution of the party and state, the Hong Bang Precinct Party Committee and People's Committee initiated prompt methods. Concerning the free market at Sat Market, the Finance and Pricing Committee coordinated with commercial agencies, market management, public security forces and the Sat Market Management Committee to arrange for all businessmen to list and post prices. Initially, self-posting and registration of prices to the businessmen was an arduous struggle. The Sat Market Management Committee stipulated that from 3 to 6 June, all stands must have price list signs. However, by 9 June, only 700 of the total 1,100 businessmen had posted prices. This does not include the 300 displaying their wares on both sides of the road into the market who have no business registration. Naturally, they evade taxes, refuse to list prices and continue to jack up their prices. A few examples are listed below: businesswoman Pham Thi D. was visited many times by the cadres but still refused to list her prices. She has a license for selling scrap metal and secondhand goods but even trades in bearings, needle valves and many types of vehicle parts and brand new engines! Pham Van O. registered to sell scrap metal but trades also in batteries and radios. The cadres urged him to list his prices but O. refused and also quarrelled with the tax cadres while they were performing their mission.

On the afternoon of 9 June, we took a stroll around Sat Market. Many of the businessmen had posted their prices. Merchants selling sundry goods, clogs and sandals, glass

mirrors and fruits and vegetables all had signs with their prices in large numbers in front of their stands. In the dry goods section, besides the general prices banner, there was also a small price sticker on each sugar, peanut and vermicelli item. In the scrap iron and metal goods section with 100 stands, only one had a price sign hanging.

At a fabric stand, a financial cadre asked, "Why does this stand have no price sign?" The owner searched through the piles of old clothes and took out a small price list written on the paper from a student's notebook.

At a refreshment stand, the owner said that he had posted his prices immediately after the order was publicized and pulled a piece of cardboard from a drawer with a few words and number scribbled by hand!

Actually, since the posting of prices began on 5 June, the prices of goods have had a tendency to halt and on many goods to go down. According to the price markers at the end of May, delicious rice has dropped from 11 to 9 dong per kilogram; lean pork has dropped from 70 to 60 dong per kilogram; Gold Star bicycle tires have dropped from 200 to 180 dong each; bicycle chains have dropped from 160 to 130 dong; capons have dropped from 50 to 45 dong per kilogram; beans and peanuts have dropped from 23 to 20 dong per kilogram, etc. A family tool merchant said, "Listing and posting prices to the seller is also advantageous in that the purchase price does not rise and in alleviating competition which drives the prices up!"

From initial results of price posting, inspection at the Sat Market has indicated that although the price of a number of products has dropped, there are actually many products on which the price is still too high. The federated cooperative section selling dry goods has dozens of stands but everyone has excessively high prices. Nevertheless, when four sections brought their price lists to the precinct pricing and finance committee, they immediately received the word "approved" and a signature and seal. We believe that this matter has weaknesses because these are the prices which the businessmen have listed themselves without careful inspection or comparison. We discussed this case with Tran Cong Tich, Chairman of the Hong Bang Precinct Pricing and Finance Committee. Tran Cong Tich admitted the weaknesses and further informed us that the prices set by the businessmen themselves are generally still high. In the near future, concentrated methods are necessary in efforts to reduce the prices of products consistent with their quality and use value.

7300

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

USE OF CREDIT SUGGESTED IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FARMERS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Yen Dong: "Economic Cooperation with the Mekong Delta Provinces"]

[Text] Groups of sampans loaded with rice plying the rivers and canals and one truck after another travelling the roads into the west to transport agricultural products, these have been the colorful and living images of the Mekong Delta provinces during the past several seasons of bumper harvests.

The Mekong Delta: Surpluses and Shortages

Our farmers at many places are very enthusiastic about still having a significant quantity of paddy, rice and other agricultural products, such as beans, sesame and so forth for themselves after fulfilling their obligations. By selling only 10 gia of rice they can earn roughly 2,000 dong and earn 1,500 dong for selling 100 kilograms of green beans.

Although they have a significant amount of paddy, rice and other agricultural products and some money, farmers are still in need of many items:

- Industrial goods, such as cloth and medicine;
- Building materials to build housing, livestock pens and storehouses;
- Gasoline, oil and so forth;
- Wooden furniture, such as tables, chairs, beds, cupboards and so forth;
- Agricultural machines, farm implements, cultivators, metal tools, electric generators and so forth;
- Equipment for storing and processing grain, bags, milling machines and so forth;
- Chemical products, such as insecticides, laundry powder, soap and so forth;
- Electrical fixtures;

--Cultural products, such as books and newspapers, especially press materials.

Due to the shortage of consumer goods, persons who have money, if they do not purchase gold to make themselves wealthy, only spend it wastefully. As a result, the cost of living at some places in the provinces is higher than in the city: a jar of meat costs 10 dong and coffee costs 4 dong per cup. This year's "local goddess" festival at Sam Chau Doc Mountain attracted large numbers of pilgrims, which illustrates, to some extent, the "rather high" standard of living of the western region.

A comrade who works in the grain sector in one of these provinces, expressing both optimism and worry, said the following to me: "We might not be hungry anymore but if we lack the products needed for production and for daily needs, even the most conscientious of farmers will squander their money as the son of the Mandarin Bac Lieu did..." The shortage of the products mentioned above in the various provinces can be resolved through cooperation with the city.

Ho Chi Minh City and the Possibilities for Economic Cooperation

In a speech on the situation, guidelines and immediate work tasks of the city, Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the City People's Committee, stated: "With the provinces of the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo, with Hanoi and so forth, we have been and are developing comprehensive cooperation in the fields of production, circulation, distribution, exports and imports."

Our city, in view of its position as an international trade center and industrial center, is capable of exporting agricultural products and importing petroleum products and machinery and capable of producing industrial goods for supply to the various provinces.

The difficulty in establishing economic cooperation with the provinces is that if only cash is used to purchase agricultural products, the amount of money spent will be very large and will cause prices to soar. In addition, how could so much money be obtained? On the other hand, if we want to use imports that meet the requirements of farmers, we must have foreign currency and, in order for the industrial sectors to produce ample products to trade for agricultural products, foreign currency is also needed in order to import supplies and raw materials. Thus, how can we promptly obtain a large quantity of agricultural products for exportation in order to have the foreign currency with which to import goods?

Suggested Ways To Mobilize Capital

It will be difficult to break the vicious cycle mentioned above. The best way to do so is to mobilize all the people to participate in export-import activities in order to develop the economy.

Of course, mobilizing all the people to participate in export-import activities must not simply involve appeals to patriotism in order to develop the economy, but must involve clearly explaining the benefits to be derived from this participation and the harm caused by failure to participate.

In my opinion, the mobilization of capital for the economic cooperation program can be carried out in the following ways:

1) Issuing 3 to 6 month letters of credit or purchasing products on credit under contracts: farmers who have agricultural products and want to contribute to the export-import cooperation program will be issued a letter of credit; this letter of credit will be exchanged for import goods or industrial goods when these goods arrive in the province. If they wish, farmers can also be paid in cash with interest. Farmers can choose among the following: allowing their agricultural products to spoil due to the shortage of means for thoroughly storing them, selling their agricultural products to private merchants for immediate cash and then being forced to purchase imports at high prices or accepting a letter of credit of the economic cooperation program in order to exchange it for necessary imports.

Private corporations, enterprises and installations within the city that have products that can be exchanged for agricultural products may also participate in the program by selling industrial goods on credit and accepting a letter of credit to be exchanged for agricultural products or imported raw materials, supplies or commodities in the same way letters of credit are used for farmers.

2) Borrowing unused supplies and products of corporations and enterprises in order to exchange them for agricultural products: once agricultural products have been exported and foreign currency has been earned, these supplies will be returned through imports.

3) Borrowing money from the bank and savings funds and utilizing the unused, idle money of each circle of the population.

4) Purchasing goods from foreign merchants on credit.

In an article entitled "Improving Distribution and Circulation with a View Toward Stimulating Production and Stabilizing Living Conditions," General Secretary Le Duan directed:

"As regards the collective and private economic sectors, it is necessary to accelerate the purchasing of agricultural, forestry and marine products on the basis of heightening the awareness of farmers with regard to fulfilling their obligation to pay taxes and sell products to the state, improving the purchasing policy and mode of purchasing and tightening the economic and political alliance between manual workers and farmers."

Establishing good economic cooperation between the city and the provinces will make a positive contribution to improving distribution and circulation and developing production in accordance with the directive of the general secretary and will gradually enable the foreign trade sector and the home trade sector to take the sources of goods from the hands of private merchants.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NOTICE ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Notice on the Regulations and Method of Distribution for Nine Products at Supply Prices and Six Products at Stable Prices"]

[Text] The City Commerce Service recently issued the following notice on the regulations and method for supplying commodities in 1981 throughout the city: the products supplied under ration standards and at supply prices presently consist of nine different commodities: grain, soy sauce, meat, fish, sugar, fuel, MSG, cloth and soap-laundry powder. Vegetables are being supplied at subsidized prices, consequently, they are not governed by ration standards.

The products supplied at stable prices but not under ration standards to cadres, manual workers and civil servants consist of the following six: bicycle spare parts (tires, tubes, chains and sprocket wheels), rush mats, cloth for rainwear, small fans, thermos bottle liners and tea.

Rationed goods are being supplied to the following persons: the armed forces, the shock youth forces; the guerrilla self-defense forces within the subwards and villages; the cadres, manual workers and civil servants at state and joint public-private agencies, schools, hospitals and enterprises who are on the job, retired or are not on the job because they have lost the ability to work and who receive monthly subsidies; and cadres, manual workers and civil servants who are sent for training, who are eligible under the ration standards of their subwards and villages.

The dependents of cadres, manual workers and civil servants will also be sold fresh fish, sugar, fuel and cloth at supply prices. Separate ration standards exist for war invalids and the children of war dead who are directly supported by the state at schools, stations, camps and nursing homes as well as for such persons as the persons at transformation camps and human dignity camps.

The Commerce Service will distribute these products on the basis of product purchasing books and through the network now being organized. Supplying actual products is an important requirement of the commerce sector. In cases in which difficulties are encountered and it is necessary to sell substitute products under ration standards,

the commerce sector will supply the stipulated quantity at the stipulated price or make payment in cash to compensate for the different if no product is available.

The Sale of Cloth in 1981

In 1981, according to the directive of the Ministry of Home Trade, the state will sell to each cadre, manual worker and civil servant 2.50 meters of cloth and 2 meters of cloth to their dependents at supply prices. The types of cloth being sold at supply prices are common types of cloth, such as fine cloth, poplin, khaki, coarse cloth, silk and so forth.

7809

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEASURES TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION, CIRCULATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Favorable First Step"]

[Text] Continuing to improve distribution and circulation is an important condition for promoting production growth, stabilizing and ameliorating the people's existence, and stabilizing the economic and financial situation. Carrying out the new directives and resolutions of the Party and State in the fields of distribution and circulation has achieved good initial results.

Efforts to ensure the supply of essential goods in planned quantities and at stable prices, along with food allowances for workers, civil servants and cadres contribute to reducing difficulties for wage earners, particularly in cities and zones of industrial concentration. Many localities have begun to expand business activities, and to implement measures on market management, goods inventory, price posting, control over business registration, collection of industrial and commercial taxes, and the fight against speculation and smuggling, etc. The above measures have the effect of helping state commerce secure more goods, prevent bad changes in the market, and make prices stable and prone to go down moderately but definitely in bumper-crop regions. Work and struggle units now can draw a number of experiences from more than a month of work. A common conclusion is that branches, localities and basic organizations must carry out synchronized measures in a resolute, continuous and flexible way so as to create a meaningful and comprehensive change.

In continuing to implement correctly the policies of distribution and circulation, the decisive factor is to step up production and concentrate goods in the hands of the state for distribution and utilization in accordance with plans, principles and regulations. Only production growth can guarantee income for laborers as well as financial and monetary revenue for enterprises, localities and the state budget. Correct distribution stimulates production and ever-growing production is the conditions for stabilizing distribution and existence. It is because of good crops that new policies can be favorably implemented. Building on the impact of distribution and existence. It is because of good crops that new policies can be favorably implemented. Building on the impact of distribution work and on new business methods, we should do our utmost to step up production of the summer-autumn crop, and the 10th-month crop, to prepare for the winter crop, and to boost consumer goods production.

The initial progress in production and distribution proves that the policies and measures already implemented are correctly oriented and that we can overcome

difficulties and better exploit existing capabilities. However, this progress is just a beginning; many aspects of the campaign still lag behind, and objective difficulties are still numerous. The entire party and our entire people must strive more to do their level best to alter the economic situation and living condition. Many labor capabilities, lands, and material and technical bases have not been properly exploited. Many consumer goods production units have not operated at capacity although they can use domestic raw materials. Many sources of commodities, which can be mobilized, still are under the control of the free market because of improper organization and division of responsibilities. The delivery of products and coordination between the three interests still display many negative phenomena.

The tasks of managing commerce, the market, prices, and finance and currency are closely interrelated. The organs in charge have the common responsibility for the timely removal of doubts and obstacles from the distribution and circulation process so as to help production and business activities achieve high efficiency. Since conditions for goods production are still low and imports are limited, state commerce and socialist commerce in general must do even more to control goods for ensuring supply of essential goods to salaried laborers. Therefore, sale formulas and selling prices must be fully in line with common policies. We must block and firmly prosecute the bad practice of distributing goods to store employees rather than to customers, and of conspiring with speculators to slyly channel state commodities into the unorganized market at the expense of consumer interest. Expanding the distribution network, socialist business activities and the services network constitutes a sine qua non condition for correctly carrying out the housewifely function of society and market management. Past progress generates momentum for future advances. Nevertheless, a tremendous and unyielding effort must be made in order to stabilize the situation and turn over a new leaf.

9213

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' ON CONTROL OF PRECIOUS ELEMENTS

BK211625 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Phan Ngoc Phong, officer of the Vietnam State Bank: "Unify Control of Gold, Silver, Platinum and Diamonds"]

[Summary] Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds are precious state assets. The state uses these precious metals and stones as national reserves and as a kind of foreign currency for financial settlements with the outside world. Our people traditionally use these precious metals as jewelry. This is a legitimate requirement. "But evil and bourgeois elements trying to evade reeducation have stockpiled and use gold, silver, platinum and diamonds for speculating and blackmarketering. They have used these precious materials to rig markets and to export and import goods illegally. Counterrevolutionary elements have used precious metals and stones as a means to carry out sabotage activities against the revolution and to undermine public order and security."

"Unifying control of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds, as stipulated in Decision No 39-CP of the Cabinet Council--now known as the Council of Ministers--is aimed at:

"1. Protecting the country's precious assets and supervising the people's legitimate ownership.

"2. Unifying the trade, export and import of these precious metals and controlling their processing in order to meet the people's legitimate requirements for gold, silver, platinum and diamonds and to avert speculation and illegal trade, export, import and fraud involving the above metals. This will facilitate market management, stabilize currency and prices, serve socialist transformation and encourage the establishment of new production relations.

"3. Guiding the people in the economic use of and insuring the meeting of all requirements for gold, silver, platinum and diamonds for production and scientific research."

Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds, whether they be in the form of jewelry, coins or solid bars, are subjected to control.

The state recognizes the people's legitimate and lawful ownership of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds. This includes the storing, transportation and trade of these substances.

Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in the form of jewelry are authorized unlimited transport within Vietnam. However, to facilitate control by responsible authorities, those carrying gold, silver, platinum and diamonds above the following limits must obtain a permit from the State Bank:

- Gold or platinum: 37.5 grams
- Silver: 375 grams
- Diamonds: 3 carats or 0.600 grams

Those carrying gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in unprocessed or half-processed forms must obtain a permit from the State Bank.

In areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, such permits can be obtained from the provincial people's committees concerned with the consent of the Vietnam State Bank.

"With regard to trade and transfers, in order to manage markets and prices, those who own gold, silver, platinum and diamonds and who no longer want to keep them for their own use are authorized to resell them to state-owned gold corporations or shops at a reasonable price to be fixed by the state for each specific period. The selling of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds on the free market is prohibited."

The state bans all use of gold and silver for speculative hoarding or for financial settlements.

Gold ores dug out from underground deposits must be declared to the State Bank. The export and import of gold must be carried out in accordance with the state law now in force.

All citizens, religious organizations and resident aliens must declare all quantities of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in their possession in order to obtain a certificate for use and storage. "After making such a declaration, the state will not confiscate nor will it take these metals from their owners through compulsory sales."

The state guarantees that all declared quantities of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds will be certified and the names of their owners will be withheld.

Unifying control of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds is a policy aimed at protecting our country's precious assets and the legitimate property ownership of the people. This will also contribute to managing currency and the market, and maintaining public order and security.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE RESETTLERS--Some 74,924 people from various provinces and cities in the Red River delta and in former Zone 4 were sent to build new economic zones in the central highlands and the Nam Bo region over the first half of 1981. These included 15,500 people sent to various rubber and coffee plantation zones, 27,700 to various rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River delta and 18,600 to various cooperatives and production collectives for participation in opening new lands and cultivating various kinds of grain crops. Between now and the end of the year, the country will be sending 65,000 laborers to various coffee and rubber plantation establishments in the central highlands and an additional 174,000 people including 24,000 laborers to a number of rice-growing state farms and cooperatives in the Mekong River delta. Some 67,000 among the above 65,000 laborers and 174,000 people will be taken from the northern provinces. [BK280145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Aug 81]

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WORKFORCE--During the past 5 years--1976-80, more than 840,000 persons have left Ho Chi Minh City for their native places or for resettlement in new economic zones in nearby provinces. However, shortcomings and weaknesses still prevail in the task of building new economic zones. This includes improper planning of economic and social development programs and loose management in production. Thus the people's daily life in various new economic zones is faced with numerous difficulties. In the next 5 years--1981-85, efforts will be concentrated on distributing the workforce to work in various agricultural zones, especially specialized cultivation zones, short-term industrial crops and forestry and fishing. Ho Chi Minh City will continue sending its labor force to work at the Song Be state rubber plantation, the Di An Dam in Dong Nai Province, the Vung Tau-con Dao natural gas zone, the Lam Dong bauxite zone and the Dac Nong forest site in Dac Lac Province. This is aimed at developing and exploiting local potentials and natural resources in order to help build suburbs in coastal areas, and in creating firm interdependent relationships between industrial and natural resources zones, and between export and import sectors. [Text] [BK290954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR 10-20 AUGUST

BK211300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Since the beginning of the 10th-month rice crop the country has planted almost 2.5 million ha or over 300,000 ha more than the same period last year. Northern provinces and cities have planted nearly 1.3 million ha while southern provinces planted more than 1.2 million ha."

To date the northern provinces and cities have basically completed their 10th-month rice transplanting. They are now tending the ricefields and they have weeded more than 50 percent of the cultivated area in the second and third phases. Thanks to the recent tropical depression and typhoon No 5 the northern areas have sufficient water for cultivation. However, there has been a shortage of fertilizer in some areas. As a result, localities should strive to provide to agricultural cooperatives with sufficient fertilizer for a better yield of the 10th-month rice.

"Southern provinces to date have planted more than 1.2 million ha of 10th-month rice, almost 60 percent of the planned area. Thanks to recent regular rainfall, in many areas the pace of transplanting was quicker than last week." Provinces in Tay Nguyen have planted more than 90 percent of their plan norms, while provinces in eastern Nam Bo planted only 30 percent of the planned area. Since there is one more month to go, southern provinces should strive to complete their 10th-month rice area to make up for the shortfall in their winter-spring and summer-fall crops.

"Along with transplanting the 10th-month rice, southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 20 percent of the transplanted area. Tien Giang and An Giang Provinces harvested between 30-40 percent of the planned area."

Noteworthy is the continued appearance of harmful insects in the north. "To date, more than 400,000 ha of 10th-month rice--or over 200,000 ha more than the past 10 days--have been ravaged by harmful insects. On the average, more than 20,000 additional ha have been damaged each day."

To minimize the damage, various localities have established committees for eradicating harmful insects and, together with the Vegetation Protection Department,

they have regularly inspected ricefields to discover the appearance of these insects during their nascent stage in order to eradicate them promptly.

Although between 70-80 percent of the ravaged rice area has been sprayed with insecticide, there is a tendency for harmful insects to spread further.

"At present Hai Hung, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh Provinces are experiencing massive damage in various areas. Localities are therefore required to continue their campaign of eradicating harmful insects to avoid further damage, especially during the period between late August and early September."

Regarding vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops, to date the country has planted more than 400,000 ha or over 3,000 ha more than the same period last year.

With respect to animal husbandry, many localities have vigorously developed their hog raising. In Thai Binh Province alone, its hog population has increased to 320,000. Other provinces have also made considerable increases. "Noteworthy is the occurrence of cattle anthrax in Son La, Lang Son and Thanh Hoa Provinces. These localities must, therefore, promptly prevent the rinderpest from spreading to other provinces."

In the days ahead, localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following main tasks:

The northern provinces, especially those hard hit by recent typhoon No 5 must quickly overcome its effect and promptly resume production. They must also pay special attention to eradicating harmful insects, especially brown leafhoppers, to prevent them from causing massive damage to ricefields. Localities must formulate plans to help possible waterlogged areas should heavy rainfall continue in the days ahead. They must also prepare a sufficient amount of seed and fertilizer for the winter crop cultivation.

Southern provinces must quickly harvest the summer-fall rice and accelerate their grain obligation task. They must integrate all facilities, material and the work force to transplant the entire 10th-month rice area during mid-September and take appropriate measures to prevent cattle from possible rinderpest.

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY LAUNCHES EMULATION DRIVE

BK270753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has recently launched an emulation drive for achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress throughout the agricultural sector.

The main objective of this drive is to concentrate efforts on supervising and fulfilling the immediate agricultural work. This includes the completion of the cultivation plan norms, the caring for of the 10th-month rice, the urgent harvest of summer-fall rice and preparations for the success of the 1981 winter crop and the 1981-82 winter-spring crop.

Regarding the 1981 winter crop, the ministry urged various localities and cooperatives to formulate plans and make preparations to immediately ensure sufficient seeds, fertilizer and to create other favorable conditions for the cultivation of from 350,000 to 400,000 ha with the proper crop cultivation pattern, which includes from 150,000 to 160,000 ha of sweet potatoes, 80,000 ha of potatoes, from 40,000 to 50,000 ha of corn, 16,000 ha of soybeans, 4,000-5,000 ha of tobacco, 65,000 ha of assorted vegetables and beans and an additional 350,000 ha of duckweed.

In the 1981-82 winter-spring crop--the first crop of the 1982 agricultural production program, localities must widely apply the product-based contractual system, complete the managerial work, satisfactorily exploit the labor and land potential and the available material and technical bases in order to develop agriculture comprehensively, especially rice, subsidiary and industrial crops and animal husbandry.

Concerning technical work, the ministry called for the improvement of the material and technical bases to serve production concretely. This includes an improvement in the water conservancy work, the increase in drafting power, seeds and equipment and the establishment of a good foodstuffs storage system.

In addition, localities must continue accelerating the agricultural production movement and the application of fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer. Due to the expansion of extensive cultivation, the increase in cultivated areas and the limited production of chemical fertilizer, localities must pay special attention to the production and application of organic fertilizer and must regard it as the main source of fertilizer. They must also mobilize all work forces of the

agricultural sector to serve local and grassroot units effectively and strive to improve their organizational, managerial and supervisory abilities in the process of production.

The agricultural sector is bending all its activities toward serving the grassroot production front, thus together with the local and grassroot units, they are contributing to stirring up the seething labor production surge in order to strive to score great and outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress so as to build firm bases and help our nation's agriculture to advance firmly toward the large-scale socialist production.

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEW WITH NGUYEN NGOC TRIU

BK251541 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 81 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu by NHAN DAN--date not given; passages within slantlines denote boldface type as published]

[Text] /Question/: As the Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on the /Mekong/ River delta, can you, Comrade Minister, tell us about the major features of agriculture in this region?

/Answer/: The Mekong River delta is the largest delta region in our country. Compared to the Red River delta, the Mekong River delta is 2.2 times larger in natural land and 3 times in arable land. There is a possibility of turning most of the nearly 4 million hectares of natural land in this region into arable land. The rice area alone has accounted for 2.24 million hectares of the arable land in the region--nearly half (48 percent) the total rice area in the entire country.

The Mekong River delta is abundantly provided with favorable natural conditions--such as vast land, fertile soil, high temperatures and ample sunshine--and is almost free from typhoons. The region is also provided annually with a relatively large amount of rainfall together with an abundant source of fresh water and an enormous volume of alluvium from the Mekong River network for crop cultivation and so forth. With these existing favorable natural conditions, we can develop this region into a comprehensive, productive, multi-faceted and stable agricultural structure.

Great difficulties, however, still exist. At present, production still depends heavily on natural conditions and the area of land affected by acidity, alkalinity and waterlogging remains large. The water conservancy network has just taken shape and the construction of various projects to prevent salinity and to flush out acidity and alkalinity and counter flash floods has just begun. Soil improvement has been conducted on only a small area. There is a great shortage of establishments at the grassroots level and the number of industrial installations supporting agriculture--such as electricity, machinery, processing, construction materials and communications and transportation in particular--is still too small. Agricultural transformation still has not been carried out on a large scale while the distribution of the population is uneven and usually concentrated along the river banks, roadsides and canal banks. The district and grassroots levels play an important role but they still have not yet measured up to expectations.

Some of these difficulties can be quickly overcome but some will take more time and have to be gradually surmounted.

Generally speaking, however, it is obvious that the Mekong River delta has very great potentials for the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, export... If we can satisfactorily develop these potentials, we will be able to achieve extraordinary agricultural development in the region. According to our long-range planning, we may be able to eventually increase rice output to tens of millions of tons, raise the hog population to about 10 million and boost the production of other agricultural products such as soybeans, jute, and so forth, to hundreds of thousands of tons. There also are many favorable conditions for the region to realize its considerable potentials in the development of industry and export.

For this reason, with regard to the Mekong River delta, the long-range guideline is to build it into a developed agroindustrial economic zone, a task to be closely combined with the transformation of production relations and the building of a new socialist countryside. This is to ensure the speedy and steady improvement of the people's material and cultural life and the satisfactory fulfillment of the obligation to contribute to meeting the country's basic needs.

In the plan for the next 5 years, 1981-1985, the Council of Ministers, fully imbued with the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, has decided: "/On the front of agricultural production, we must concentrate on guiding and make adequate investments for the exploitation of the Mekong River delta's considerable potentials so as to build it into the foremost key grain and food-producing zone of the entire country/."

To carry out this policy, during the next few years, we must concentrate on the following main tasks in exploiting the Mekong River delta:

Firstly, we must concentrate our efforts on /stepping up the production of grain and food/, especially rice, so as to make an important contribution to resolving the food problem for the entire country.

Second, we must strongly develop the production of /agricultural products for export and raw materials for industry/, concentrating on a number of principal crops such as soybeans, jute, sugarcane and other special crops concentratedly planted in a number of areas such as pineapple, banana, and so forth. We must develop the production of subsidiary food crops and promote the raising of hogs, ducks, fish, and other animals.

Thirdly, we must further strengthen /the material and technical base/ of agriculture to support our immediate tasks and simultaneously create conditions for vigorous development in subsequent years.

Fourthly, we must /achieve the socialist transformation of agriculture/ by using appropriate forms of organization and consolidate and build more state farms.

Fifthly, we must closely combine production development with /improving the people's living conditions/, developing culture, gradually enhancing public welfare and building a new countryside.

According to this guideline, in production we must attach importance to both crop growing and animal husbandry; satisfactorily carry out all three tasks of intensive cultivation, multicropping and opening new land; and strive to vigorously and comprehensively develop agriculture in the Mekong River delta. This is an extremely important targeted program for the development of our country's agriculture under the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

/Question: We talked a great deal about potentials in the past. Now we are talking about potentials again. Is there any difference between now and the past with regard to potentials?/

/Answer/: It is true that we have talked a great deal about potentials before and that we are now talking about the same thing again, but the difference is that the realities of our struggle in production during the last 5-year plan period have helped bring these potentials into sharper focus. Of course, we cannot yet see all the potentials of the Mekong River delta. It is noteworthy, however, that we have gradually seen the factors which restrict these potentials and now we know what to do to "unleash" them.

In agriculture, some potentials may be immediately exploited, but there are also some others which must only be gradually exploited and which require certain conditions for them to be realized.

In recent years, all the echelons, sectors and people in the Mekong River delta have made many efforts to achieve a significant development in agriculture. They have expanded multicropping and opened more virgin land, increasing the rice area by hundreds of thousands of hectares and the rice output by more than 1 million tons over 1975. This was an important achievement. More important still, however, was that the practice of production has provided us with a better understanding of and a great deal of experience in establishing crop growing schedules, developing crop cultivation patterns, planning the allocation of rice varieties, determining cultivation processes, practicing intensive cultivation, carrying out multicropping, organizing the opening of new land, and so forth. Many localities have fruitfully practiced multicropping and intensive cultivation. Thanks to our initial successes in realizing and taking advantage of the favorable aspects of the weather and climate, especially water in the rainy season; in appropriately allocating rice varieties and adopting crop planting schedules; in preserving and logically using water; in using more high-yield, short-term rice varieties, and so forth. Nearly all localities in the region previously grew only one rice crop per year--the 10th-month crop. Now, many of them grow two or three crops and achieve a yield of 4-5 tons per hectare in the newly added winter-spring and summer-fall crops. The cultivation of leguminous plants, especially soybeans, has been developed successfully in many localities. The cultivation of sugarcane, reed, pineapple, banana and many other vegetables and subsidiary food crops has also been increasingly expanded. The building of rice-producing state farms has achieved good initial results. The movement to raise hogs for manure and to produce and use stable manure, compost and green manure has been developed initially. The material and technical base has also been expanded. The agricultural organizational, managerial and leadership standards and skills of the districts and grassroots units have been enhanced. The various policies providing incentives for production have produced initial effects, and so forth. These are concrete results and potentials which have turned and are turning into realities. This shows that if we work well

we will be able to exploit the considerable potentials of this region more rapidly, more comprehensively and more efficiently. Therefore, it will not do if we talk about developing the Mekong River delta without analyzing its potentials. If we only talk about these potentials without creating realistic and favorable conditions for their exploitation, however, we will never be able to translate them into realities.

/Question: We used to talk a great deal about norms but little about measures. This time we are going to deal with measures, but are they specific and drastic?/

/Answer/: Norms are a concrete manifestation of the goals of economic policies and of given plans. In order to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of these norms, it is decisively important for us to adopt specific and practical measures and to provide guidance for the satisfactory implementation of these measures. As President Ho said: "Norms are important, but measures and determination are respectively 10 and 20 times more so." This remark is evidence of the importance of the adoption of measures and the determination to implement these measures satisfactorily in order to attain prescribed norms.

The exploitation of the Mekong River delta under the 1981-85 plan requires us to deal simultaneously with many major measures such as those involving designs and plans, the building of material and technical bases to serve production, the agricultural transformation in and the building of districts, the redistribution of labor and the boosting of labor productivity, as well as those concerning policies, organization and cadres and so forth. Here I want to cite only a few essential problems:

/First,/ we must carry out agro-forestry projects urgently and satisfactorily in accordance with plans. We must examine and revise projects of each district and each province in conjunction with the preparation of the five-year and annual plans, and must go ahead with preparing specific plans for each small area and each production establishment. Based on this, we will reorganize production structures, crop cultivation patterns, the systems of crop rotation, intensive cultivation and multicropping, and the patterns of animal husbandry, crop varieties and animal species. We will determine appropriate steps to be carried out by each area, and will link animal husbandry with crop cultivation and agriculture with industry, communications, transportation, distribution, circulation, cultural and social development and so forth. In planning, alongside with solving urgent economic requirements, we must pay attention to maintaining long-term profits and to protecting and improving ecological environments further. We must manage and use land in accordance with plans, satisfactorily carry out surveys, classification, registration and utilization of land and put an end to the wasteful use of land and so forth.

/Second,/ we must satisfactorily carry out all technical measures designed to serve production. In the years to come, the primary requirement is for us to take maximum advantage of the economic and natural conditions and the concentration of existing material and technical investments to step up intensive cultivation and multicropping and to open new lands in order to boost agricultural production by another step, especially the production of rice and soybeans. (The comrade minister also

dealt with many measures involving water conservancy, crop varieties, fertilizer, mechanization, and vegetable and veterinary protection, particularly applied to the Mekong River delta.)

We must step up scientific and technical researches and quickly apply advanced technology in production in conjunction with practical experiences obtained by the masses.

/Third/, we must attach importance to building the infrastructure, developing communications and transportation and expanding the distribution and circulation network in support of production. These are very important factors directly bearing on production. Plans must be formulated soon for gradually building an efficient communications and transportation system in the Mekong River delta, especially the system of highways, piers, cargo handling facilities, warehouses, and so forth, so as to connect this region with the major economic centers. We must improve and satisfactorily organize the collection and purchase of agricultural products and the procurement of materials for production and construction and consumer goods for the people, especially those who live in areas far from communication axes and in newly developed economic zones. Plans must be devised for developing industrial establishments specializing in the processing of agricultural food products and exportable goods, and so forth. We must develop the construction materials industry to meet the demands of capital construction including the construction of production installations, public facilities and houses for the people. Measures must be devised to strengthen and develop the power grid so as to satisfactorily support production. Exports must be promoted to finance the importation of more materials and equipment for agriculture.

/Fourth/, we must further carry out the redistribution of the labor force and improve labor productivity. Under the current 5-year plan, we must satisfactorily develop and use the local source of manpower in the immediate future by redistributing the labor force in the Mekong River delta and strive to ensure that each laborer works 200 man-days a year. At the same time, we must formulate plans to bring in laborers from other localities to reinforce various state farms, to carry out capital construction and to provide more manpower to any area which needs it.

In reorganizing and redistributing the labor force, we must pay attention to promoting the establishment of brotherhood between the provinces, districts, villages, state farms, production installations, and so forth, in the Mekong River delta and other regions, thereby creating favorable conditions for laborers moving into a new locality to quickly stabilize production and life.

/Fifthly/, we must satisfactorily, actively and steadily carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and strive to achieve within a relatively short period of time cooperativization in the Mekong River delta by using the production collective as the main form of organization. We must simultaneously attach importance to building a management system for production collectives and cooperatives, raising their management standards and strengthening and promoting their role.

The guidance over production development, the transformation of old production relations, the establishment of socialist production relations and the strengthening of the material and technical base for agriculture must be closely coordinated

with the building of a new socialist countryside. New countryside building plans and especially population distribution plans must be consistent with production plans. The people must be supplied with necessary dwelling house construction materials through the two-way exchange system and guided in house building according to plan. Plans must be formulated for the building on a priority basis of public facilities such as hospitals, schools, day-care centers, kindergartens, cultural houses, wells, latrines, and so forth. Attention must be paid to the development of education, culture, art and literature, thereby gradually improving the spiritual life of the people, especially in newly developed areas where they are still facing many [problems].

/Sixthly/, we must satisfactorily resolve the problems of organization, cadre, policy and district building. These are very decisive factors. Along with satisfactorily training, fostering and using the existing contingent of cadres, we must quickly improve it both qualitatively and quantitatively so as to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks which the Party Central Committee and government have entrusted to all echelons and sectors in the Mekong River delta. We must attach the utmost importance to satisfactorily implementing the existing policies while amending and perfecting them as well as promptly promulgating policies designed to provide incentives for production in this region.

These principal measures--if their implementation is closely guided and satisfactorily organized--will certainly bring about new changes in production and life in the region.

/Question: Although the Mekong River delta is the number one key zone of the entire country, it has few cadres while the Ministry of Agriculture and a number of other ministries in the north have too many key cadres. Even when these cadres are sent to the Mekong River delta, it is only for a short stay. Is there any change in this matter this time around?/

/Answer/: As one of the sectors bearing the principal responsibility for the implementation of the Mekong River delta exploitation program, the agricultural sector has sent thousands of engineers and management cadres to the region to carry out surveys, zoning, planning, enterprise designing and scientific research, to build hundreds of state farms, to open new economic zones, and so forth. Leading cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture and various departments and institutes as well as many scientific and management cadres have devoted much time to studying and guiding the activities of their units in the Mekong River delta. The contingent of scientific and technical cadres working in various provinces and districts has also been strengthened. These efforts, however, have obviously not been sufficient to meet demands.

In our opinion, in organizational and managerial work as well as in agricultural scientific research, able key cadres are highly needed for essential work in the various central organs. The agricultural sector, however, has some characteristics which set it apart from the other sectors. The main battlefield of agricultural production is the localities, the grassroots units, the ricefields and the animal farms. For this reason, cadres in charge of leading and guiding agriculture and those specializing in agricultural science and technology are required to keep in close contact with the localities and grassroots units and to deeply engage

in actual production work. This is in order to enable them to study and discover the demands created by production and to guide efforts to promptly meet them. As the foremost key grain and food-producing zone for the entire country, the Mekong River delta justifiably requires more cadres and guidance. At present, many units and many key cadres of the agricultural sector have not yet adequately met this requirement. Most of the cadres are concentrated in the administrative apparatus at the central level and not a few of them are afraid of visiting grassroots units or going on missions far from home. If these cadres have to go down to grassroots units, they just do it in a perfunctory manner, keeping their trips short and refusing to deeply engage in the work of these units to study and help resolve their concrete and practical problems. A number of key cadres has also not yet fully met their responsibilities to the Mekong River delta. Some cadres currently working in this region are not really doing their duties in full confidence, a fact which has limited their working abilities and the effectiveness of their activities. These are highly unwelcome phenomena which must be overcome. Of course, in the present situation, the living conditions of cadres working in grassroots units, especially in new economic zones, are very difficult. Concerning this matter, we would like to suggest that the state and upper-echelon organs concerned pay attention to creating, and resolve it so as to create favorable conditions for our brother and sister cadres to perform their duties well while serving in grassroots units.

In execution of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and resolution 148-CP of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture has assigned to its key cadres the responsibility to devote abundant time in promptly studying, checking, supervising and guiding the operations of their units in the Mekong River delta. The Ministry of Agriculture will continue to send cadres as warranted to strengthen the organizations and contingent of cadres currently working in the region. At the same time, it will step up the training of local cadres.

/Question: Would you, Comrade Minister, please tell us what the various sectors and mass organizations should do to actively contribute to the program designed to ensure the fulfillment of the objective of developing agriculture in the Mekong River delta?/

/Answer/: Agricultural production is an activity involving many sectors. In the conditions of our country, agricultural production has been determined as the primary task and as the basis for achieving socialist industrialization. This calls for a high concentration of the forces of the entire country so as to create necessary conditions for agricultural production to develop strongly, comprehensively and steadily.

The Mekong River delta is the foremost key zone of the entire country. It has considerable potentials, but its agricultural production is still in the early stage of development. There are still many difficulties regarding production, technical means and political and social life. This requires even greater and very comprehensive joint efforts by all echelons and sectors in implementing the Mekong River delta development program. The water conservancy sector, together with the agricultural sector, has recently made efforts to study and initially meet many demands of production. The Vietnam Institute of Science, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Defense, banking and financial organs and many other sectors have also actively contributed to implementing the Mekong River

delta development program. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has launched a movement named "Assault youth for establishing brotherhood with the taking the lead of Mekong River delta rice farms," and so forth. These efforts, however, have not yet been well coordinated and are still hampered by difficulties in certain respects.

In many fields of activities--from production, distribution, circulation and economic-technical facilities to organization, management and welfare--we presently have many demands which need to be promptly met. If the cultivation season comes but we do not have enough gasoline and oil, our trucks and machines break down and spare parts are lacking, then how can we keep on schedule? There have been cases in which the people, following their harvests, sold grain and foodstuffs to the state but delays in collection and purchase, unsatisfactory storage and lack of transportation caused waste and even a lot of troubles for the people. In many state farms and cooperatives where our cadres and people have gone to open new land and to build new economic zones, many difficulties and trials have been overcome, initial results have been achieved and production has been fruitfully carried out. The production and living conditions of the cadres and people in these places, however, are very difficult and capital and material supplies are slow in coming. The information and liaison services in support of leadership and command have also encountered many obstacles. These are problems which must be resolved not by the agricultural sector alone but by well-coordinated efforts of all sectors and localities.

The resolution of the Council of Ministers has affirmed that the Mekong River delta agricultural development plan is a /uniform program with several major objectives/. It has also stressed that all sectors and echelons must uphold their responsibilities for guiding and organizing the implementation of this program and that, simultaneously, they must closely coordinate their activities with those of various localities. On its part, the Ministry of Agriculture is working with the localities and sectors concerned to promote the implementation of the program. Under the centralized and unified guidance of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture earnestly wishes to work in close coordination with all sectors and mass organizations so as to organize, together with the localities concerned, the successful implementation of this important program. Concerning the specific programs of other sectors, we would like to suggest that NHAN DAN interview the comrade ministers in charge of these sectors.

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE

MEETING VIEWS FOOD PROCUREMENT IN SOUTH

OW201035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 11 and 12 August held a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City of chairmen of people's committees of provinces from Thuan Hai southward and of officials concerned of ministries and related sectors in the central government to assess the results of food production and procurement for the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop and the 1981 winter-spring crop and discuss the task of food production and procurement in the southern provinces for the current period until the end of the year. Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting.

The comrade minister of food presented a report on the results of food production and procurement in provinces from Thuan Hai southward during the past 8 months, that is, from December 1980 to July 1981. As for production, according to the report of the General Department of Statistics and the Agriculture Ministry, the southern provinces sowed and transplanted on more than 1.7 million hectares, attaining an output of 21.3 quintals per hectare for the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop. As for the winter-spring crop, these provinces sowed and transplanted on 390,810 hectares, attaining an output of 30.5 quintals per hectare.

In general, for the whole region, the area of the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop and winter-spring crop this year increased by 160,000 hectares while production increased by 530,000 tons compared to last year. The nine provinces of the Mekong delta alone achieved an increase of 467,000 tons.

As for food procurement, southern Vietnam by the end of July achieved 65 percent of the annual plan after readjustment; this includes agricultural taxes amounting to 72.4 percent of the annual plan. The nine provinces of the Mekong delta alone achieved 67.7 percent of the annual food procurement plan.

Area and sector leaders discussed and unanimously agreed with the assessment of the food and agriculture ministries on the results of food production and procurement in the past. They stressed the initial experiences gained in their respective areas and sectors in organizing food production and procurement. They also made suggestions to the state on further studying policies concerning investments in agricultural production and in building material bases in support of food procurement in the Mekong delta provinces, concerning prices and concerning current procedures in organizing food purchases.

The delegates from the various localities also discussed in detail the task of food production and procurement during the coming summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and expressed full agreement with the tasks and targets of food production and procurement assigned by the central government for the current period until the end of the year. Specifically, in the field of production, the localities must care well for the summer-fall rice crop area under cultivation; they must additionally sow and transplant short-term rice on recultivable areas of the winter-spring or the 10th-month crop and at the same time actively fight drought and harmful insects, ensuring that the target area of the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops will be surpassed and their yield will be higher than those of previous years.

As for food procurement, the various localities must satisfactorily achieve their targets in collecting taxes and debts, settling two-way contracts in coordination with purchases according to agreed prices and ensuring that a volume of food is obtained equal to half of that procured since the beginning of the year.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and government, enthusiastically praised the peasants, cadres, workers and personnel of the various localities and sectors for their efforts and achievements in production, in guiding production and in the procurement and transport of food in the recent past. He also pointed to the shortcomings that still exist in food production and procurement, stressing the shortcomings in implementing policies on guarding material supplies and food at times of purchase, loading and unloading and transportation. He urged the localities and sectors to strive to comprehensively learn from experiences and rapidly multiply good examples to ensure that procurement work will achieve greater results in the time to come.

He also analyzed the importance of the Mekong delta in food production, its fundamental advantages in terms of geographical and climatic conditions and the party's and state's concern for this main rice region. He pointed out that food production is a task of strategic significance to the building and defense of the Vietnam socialist fatherland. In view of their important location and fundamental advantages, the various provinces must in 1981 concentrate more efforts on agricultural production. First, they must strive to fulfill and overfulfill the production targets for the summer-fall crop and the 10th-month rice crop.

In food procurement, the various provinces must give primary attention to collecting taxes and debts in a fair and rational manner and in accordance with policy. They must resolutely collect all taxes from those who are capable of paying them and collect all debts incurred by households during previous seasons.

While collecting taxes and debts, they must satisfactorily settle two-way contracts by ensuring that the quantity of paddy collected matches the amount of materials supplied by the state. At the same time they must step up efforts in exchanging material supplies directly for paddy and making purchases according to agreed prices. They must correctly apply the policy on prices and on measures of purchasing and selling food and material supplies in accordance with the various periods and areas. They must pay utmost attention to the procurement of subsidiary food crops. At present, procurement, distribution and use of these crops are not yet satisfactory and this has greatly hampered subsidiary crop production. The Food Ministry has the responsibility of purchasing subsidiary crops in the regions and mapping out plans to use them effectively.

Along with fulfilling the norms of food procurement, the various provinces must pay due attention to guarding against damage and losses and to assuring the quality of paddy and rice.

Referring to measures aimed at successfully implementing this year's food production and procurement plan, Comrade Do Muoi urged the various localities and sectors to still better perform the task of teaching cadres, party members and peasants their obligation in food production and food contribution so that everyone willingly makes his best contribution to meeting the food requirements at present; to consolidating and improving the procurement system to ensure that it is made up of cadres and personnel who are professionally competent, possess good qualities, maintain close contact with production and with the peasants and satisfactorily serve production and procurement; to improving purchase and sales methods on the basis of assuring the interests of the state and the peasants and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance; to better performing the task of completely controlling the market; and to fighting speculation and hoarding in the food sector.

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE

BUREAUCRATISM CAUSES LOSS OF 3,000 TONS OF FERTILIZER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Le Trung and Pham Van Thanh, Central Committee Agriculture Department: "Apatite Wasted"]

[Text] Those passing through Ninh Binh City were grieved to see at the Ha Nam Ninh Agricultural Supply Corporation storehouse nearly 3,000 tons of apatite exposed to rain and sun, some of the fertilizer flowing into the river and roadway, even blanketing the railway. Following a rainfall, tens of tons of fertilizer belonging to the state were lost, causing considerable waste. We asked the storehouse keepers and were told, "The apatite stock was part of a 1980 allotment for the corporation to fulfill its plan, but now the factory has urged us to move the apatite out to use the storehouse for newly-produced goods; that is why we must dump apatite over here." Formerly, apatite was delivered directly to the districts but later, when the fertilizer was allotted, the provincial agricultural supply corporation no longer delivered it, forcing the districts to come there to receive it. The districts have not come and the undeliverable apatite is piling up there. The storehouse keeper also deplored the fact that each rainfall washed away tons of apatite. During the coming rainy season, all the apatite will certainly be washed away.

To produce a ton of apatite requires a large amount of labor and raw materials (for extraction, transportation and bringing the ore to the factory for processing) and finally the end product is being dumped there and allowed to flow into the river. Don't managers and responsible people at the Ha Nam Ninh Agricultural Supply Corporation know this in order to take measures to manage, distribute and use that apatite on things that help with production?

9213

CSO: 4209/443

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

BEN TRE RICE PLAN--Various districts in Ben Tre Province have been making rapid progress in tilling land and transplanting the 10th-month rice after the harvest of the early summer-fall rice crop. The entire province has sown seed for the 10th-month rice crop on almost 6,500 ha--enough for transplantation on 75,000 ha. The province's agricultural supply sector is striving to supply the various districts with over 300 tons of chemical fertilizer for use in addition to organic fertilizer in the hope to achieve an average per-hectare yield of 25-30 quintals. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 81]

HAU GIANG RICE--As of 20 August, Hau Giang Province had reaped 20,000 ha of summer-fall rice, covering 27 percent of the cultivated area. Along with reaping the ripening rice, the provincial peasants have actively tended the late plantings of summer-fall rice and protected them from possible typhoons and flash floods. The province has also procured 5,000 tons of grain in discharging its grain obligation for the summer-fall crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81]

PHU KHANH RICE--As of 15 August various localities in Phu Khanh Province had transplanted the 10th-month rice on almost 7,000 ha--a 17-percent increase over the same period last year. The provincial peasants are now striving to finish transplanting 20,000 ha of 10th-month rice on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 19 August, An Giang Province had reaped the summer-fall rice on 50,000 ha, covering more than 45 percent of the cultivated area, and recorded an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. Along with reaping its summer-fall rice, in the early days of August the province procured more than 10,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling 20 percent of its grain obligation quota for the summer-fall crop season. This figure brought the total amount of paddy procured since the beginning of the year to 21,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81]

CUU LONG DROUGHT, RICE--Due to the recent prolonged spell of sunshine, more than 10,000 ha of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice seedlings in Cuu Long Province have been subjected to drought. The Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee have guided all sectors and echelons to assist the hard-hit localities in controlling drought. Along with combatting drought, the province has also devised a plan to prevent waterlogging in the districts lying on the banks of the

Tien and Hau Rivers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 81]
As of 20 August, Cuu Long Province had reaped the summer-fall rice on more than 15,000 ha, with many localities scoring a per-hectare yeild of 4-6 tons. Also by the same date the province had planted 70,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 40 percent of the area plan. Along with their rice planting efforts, the local peasants have actively discharged their grain obligation to the state. In the early days of August the province delivered to state granaries 5,500 tons of grain, bringing the total amount of grain procured since the beginning of this year to 117,000 tons or 84 percent of the annual target. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONCENTRATED WORK FORCE BUILDS CEMENT FACTORY, POWER PLANTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Concentrate Work Force to Build Important Projects"]

[Text] At the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Factory, the Federation of Machine Assembly Enterprises is concentrating its forces and means on an urgent emulation wave to assemble and put in place the last 700 tons of equipment of production line 1. The federation dispatched trucks into Hai Phong port to haul hundreds of tons of equipment piling up there, and concentrated hundreds of skilled workers from assembly units to help each other with construction work. Cadres and workers of Assembly Combine 45 and crane units of Assembly Combine 1 in close coordination with Soviet technicians, organized work in three shifts, concentrating on assembling and setting the last tons of equipment of the remaining construction categories such as cement silos, clinker silos, machine plant, coal storehouse, packing plant, etc....

In 10 days of emulation in early July, the machine assembly units assembled and set up nearly 200 tons of the remaining equipment of production line 1.

The units taking part in construction of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant have speeded up the construction tempo of main categories of the project.

In June, the work site concentrated its construction force combining mechanized and manual labor to dredge 4,000 cubic meters of mud and pump up from foundation pits 15,000 cubic meters of water accumulated by heavy rains at the circulatory pumping station. As a result, the project has poured more than 2,700 cubic meters of concrete faster than expected, forming the body of the pumping station and various work decks from 4 meters below ground level to 3.2 meters above ground level.

The entire work site has dug and built 843,850 cubic meters of earth and stone, poured 20,314 cubic meters of concrete, built 8,835 square meters of wall of various kinds; assembled and set 3,164 tons of iron and steel, assembled 3,740 m of pipe of various kinds, and built 16,500 square meters of covered enclosures. Construction Corporation 18 has hauled a large quantity of cement, bricks and stone, and received handicraft equipment to serve construction. Machine Assembly Enterprise 69-1 has assembled 9 cranes of different kinds, including the BK 1000 crane, which was for the first time assembled and set up in our country.

In April 1980, construction work started on the 220 kv, 65 km-long power line with 123 pylons from Ha Dong to the work site of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Da River. The entire equipment has been furnished by Soviet aid. In phase 1 only the 33 km-long Ha Dong-Xuan Mai portion was completed. In the past 2 months, to make an achievement to salute the 5th Party Congress Vietnamese cadres and workers [working] day and night and shoulder to shoulder with Soviet technicians have overcome all difficulties in hauling supplies and equipment across a mountainous and jungled terrain with many heights, rivers and springs. The power station designed to receive 110-35/6 kv power has been completed and has begun to carry electricity.

9213

CSO: 4209/443

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INCREASES IN ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY

BK260740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the electricity sector has, within the framework of the 1975-81 5-year plan, increased capital construction work to boost its power generating capacity by 160,000 kw and produced 17.5 billion kw of electricity, including 1.275 billion kw for agriculture, or 20 percent of the total power supply to the various sectors.

Despite difficulties concerning capital, supplies and equipment, immediately following the liberation of the south, the sector invested 51 percent of its capital in the restoration and expansion of the various existing power facilities and in increasing the capacity of both power sources and carrier networks, thus taking an initial step toward overcoming the serious imbalance between sources and carrier networks that existed for many years.

The sector has restored the design capacity of eight power plants. Major power plants in the north--such as the Thac Ba, Ninh Binh and Uong Bi power plants that were destroyed by the U.S. aggressors--have resumed normal operation. The Uong Bi power plant has been expanded with its capacity increased by 55,000 kw.

In the south, restoration work has been completed on the Can Tho power plant and, particularly, complete repair work has been done on the Da Nhim hydropower plant, bringing its capacity from 120,000 kw to 160,000 kw with an increment of 200 million kw in power output and a savings of 60,000 tons of oil every year.

CSO: 4209/470

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SEVERE PUNISHMENTS PROPOSED FOR PROMOTERS OF DEPRAVED CULTURE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Le Dinh, of the 18th Subward, Tan Binh District, in "Saigon People's Tribune Column: "There Must Be Appropriate Punishments"]

[Text] Recently, I attended a meeting with speeches at the Tan Binh District Club.

I was petrified on hearing a speaker tell about the amount of depraved and reactionary cultural products which had "infiltrated" a number of households in the district.

Though the actual figures were not quite great, I felt sorry because I am a local citizen.

It is clear that over the recent past we have slackened vigilance so that our ideological and cultural enemies have had a free hand to do harm.

Some families have stored, recorded, printed, used and disseminated rock music and perverse and reactionary books, newspapers and films including pornographic ones. Some households have also prevented and caused difficulties to the task of controlling depraved culture.

Since every household has children, what do the abovementioned families think of the future of their own children if the latter are allowed to assimilate those "sugar-coated poisons"?

Having been invited to attend an open trial of a household charged with accommodating prostitutes and smuggling, I found that the sentences passed were too light. The law should have meted out more appropriate punishments to those people in the same way it dealt with the instigators of the recording, printing, storage and circulation of depraved cultural products. No matter whatever the motives, their acts amounted to lending a helping hand to the enemy in his plot to revive and spread the neocolonialist culture.

It is suggested that the administration at all levels severely punish the above-mentioned criminal acts.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

FORMER PUPPET PARATROOPER CONVICTED OF WRITING DIRTY BOOKS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Trinh Sat [Scout] in "Saigon's Many Faces" Column: "Cultural Parachuting"]

[Text] The total number of books and newspapers confiscated from shelf No 60 in the secondhand books market, Dang Thi Nhu Street, 1st Precinct, was 232.

At first sight, this number did not seem important, But Trinh Sat [Scout] would suggest that you cast a glance at the classification list to have an idea of the destructive power of these "directional time mines."

They were not many--only 232.

They included 17 depraved books intended for children, 34 nonsensical cartoon books for teenagers, 24 books of the "playboy" kind and five "music for the youth" books of various types. The remainder was composed of "Maoism" books (printed in the years between 1954 and 1960), five or seven miscellaneous brochures and especially two hand-written books entitled "Diary of My Life."

Can you say whose life is "my life"?

--It is the life of Bui Dinh Ha, the owner of shelf No 60 and a paratrooper in the former puppet armed forced.

Did the author relate the days when, with a "red beret" on his head and an M-16 in his hand, he was engaged in the "resistance against the country to save the U.S."?

--No, he was not so stupid as to do so because he was not a madman.

This paratrooper had fallen into a hopeless situation. However, with their traditional lenience and generosity, our people mercifully helped him stand up and saved him from the fate of a mercenary. Instead of rendering thanks, he continued to stir hatred.

Bui Dinh Ha stubbornly and recklessly "parachuted" once again to attack the people and sabotage the revolution. But this time he no longer wore a red beret and a

motley suit and especially was not armed to the teeth like in the days he dropped on villages allegedly to "kill the communists" but actually to shoot and kill our people during mop-up operations.

Instead of abandoning the former criminal path, Bui Dinh Ha now "self-consciously" participated in another battle--on the ideological and cultural front and on a battlefield without gunshots! But how many of us know how many of our fellow countrymen, comrades, children and younger brothers and sisters have been sacrificed?

Acting in his so-called "Diary of My Life" as an assault soldier to kill people without physically wounding them, Bui Dinh Ha wrote with his own hand about dirty lust; he resorted to various tricks to stir up concupiscence, to steer 12- and 13-year-old girls toward sexual passion and to arouse their curiosity about pleasure.

In the same blunt, nauseating language, former puppet soldier Bui Dinh Ha bent his head and confessed that he was also the author of other hand-written books such as "A Rebellion Between Two Complexions," "A Minute of Pleasure" and "The Life of a 15-Year-Old Virgin."

Nor could Bui Dinh Ha mellifluously deny his sins under the pretext that in trying to make money, he had acted unintentionally ["voo tinhf," which also means literally "without love"--hence, "indifferent(ly)"]. But Bui Dinh Ha was so full of "love"! He was now propagating that kind of colonialist and imperialist "love" to instill it among the people.

The enemy of our nation and class has thus resumed "parachuting" on the cultural front to massacre our people!

9332

CSO: 4209/424

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

TIN SANG' CEASES PUBLICATION AFTER FULFILLING ITS TASK

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Nguyen Thach and Loc Nam: "TIN SANG Has Fulfilled Its Task"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 29 June 1981, the meeting that marked the end of the political task of TIN SANG was held at its headquarters. Le Quang Chanh, member of the Municipal VCP Committee and vice chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; many representatives of committees, sectors, newspapers and radio station of the city; and all workers and staff members of TIN SANG attended the meeting.

Publisher Ngo Cong Duc, on behalf of the entire staff of TIN SANG, presented the intention to cease publication as of 1 July 1981 (see the text of his speech in this issue).

On behalf of the Municipal People's Committee, Le Quang Chanh declared acceptance of Ngo Cong Duc's above-mentioned proposal. He noted: "After having struggled for nearly 6 years in a situation that offered many new advantages and at the same time created many difficulties and complexities, TIN SANG has by now properly fulfilled its historic task. Along with other newspapers in this city it has made a remarkable contribution to the job of using propaganda, encouraging and guiding the masses toward taking part in the restoration, construction and defense of the land; has helped the masses to understand fully the line and policies of the party and state; and at the same time has reflected the feelings and aspirations of a segment of the masses for the responsible organs to know. For the staff of TIN SANG, the last 6 years was a stage of committing itself for the fatherland, for the defense and construction of the city on its way to socialism; a contribution to be proud of; and at the same time a road section full of hardship and challenge."

Le Quang Chanh added: "As the 7th year after the liberation has started, it is time for the city to observe the principle of the press as carried out by all of the true socialist countries, i. e., the press must be subordinate to party organizations and revolutionary mass organizations. Unity of will and unity of voice and action on the part of the people as a whole are now more than ever extremely necessary."

The vice chairman of the Municipal People's Committee emphasized: "All the workers and staff members of TIN SANG, who have long chosen to be fully committed for the fatherland and the people, in the time to come will continue to devote all of their energy to this heavy and glorious undertaking by doing work suitable for their specialized capabilities and personal situation in other mass communication organs, as well as in the economic and cultural organs and units of the revolution...."

Finally, Le Quang Chanh affirmed: "The basic spirit in every policy of the party and state which the city's VCP Committee and People's Committee always understand is to remain perfectly loyal now as before and not to forget the contributions everybody has made to the fatherland, the city, etc."

Then Ho Ngoc Nhuan, the editor in chief of TIN SANG, sincerely thanked the party for the special care it had been giving to the TIN SANG collective for the last 6 years. On behalf of all workers and staff members of the newspaper he promised that "every member of the TIN SANG collective will continue to struggle in the best way possible for fulfilling every task assigned by the party and state."

The meeting ended with a cordial tea party in the club of the newspaper.

5598

CSO: 4209/464

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PUBLISHER BIDS FAREWELL AS 'TIN SANG' CEASES PUBLICATION

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Message to readers from Ngo Cong Duc on behalf of the TIN SANG collective:
" TIN SANG Has Fulfilled Its Task"]

[Text] Dear readers,

Six years ago, after the day the country had been totally liberated, in the atmosphere of joy and enthusiasm of the first days of victory, in the spirit of eagerly making contributions to the country, we, back from abroad, and Ho Ngoc Nhuan and a number of friends at home applied for permission to publish the new edition of TIN SANG. The birth of TIN SANG, the presence of a private newspaper under the socialist regime, was not much the interest in the background of the old TIN SANG but rather an expression of the unchanging great national unity spirit of the Vietnamese communists in the new stage of the entire country being independent and reunified and moving toward socialism.

Nobody among us, from the very first days, entertained the idea of building this newspaper into a private possession, an independent voice and a characteristic not to be changed, but instead we considered it a tool of the regime and an appropriate means entrusted to us so that a number of people could contribute to the country.

The party had adopted a policy of great unity to create favorable conditions for everybody, in an appropriate way in each period and in each case, anyone having good will and the willingness to contribute to the national construction, to be present in the collective of patriots. TIN SANG was a proof of the party's great unity policy. Its birth also involved a historical mission in the first few years of the transitional period, a political mission that every one of us understood it was our task to carry out.

In the effort to improve ourselves, to struggle for greater understanding and to ceaselessly learn from the party, colleagues and collective, everyday we wanted to do a good job and to bring to our readers a truly useful newspaper, a newspaper that lived with its readers and moved forward along with the people's momentum.

That daily constructive effort, the work of all of us in all sections operating on a continuous basis 24 hours a day for nearly 6 years, was a very great one. We are very proud of that effort and our contributions and cannot help feeling grateful about the concern and care of the party, our colleagues, associates and readers -- a precious support that greatly contributed to our success.

We cannot help feeling grateful about the teachings and reminders of the party each time we encountered some shortcomings. We deeply regret having made mistakes, which were due to our political immaturity, professional failures and poor knowledge, and we sincerely offer our apologies.

Our choice is to contribute to the construction of a prosperous socialist Vietnam.

To serve the fatherland and socialism -- whichever task that is suitable and can contribute the most to the country we are ready to accept.

In the situation of the country encountering difficulties and many challenges and with the requirements of a revolutionary movement in which the country as a whole is on the offensive in all fields, we believe that there must be solidarity and unity of action, a concentration of total energy to defeat any enemy from without, to destroy the very roots of the reactionaries' sabotage and to dissipate pessimistic ideas and vacillation, and that we unify our will and concentrate our efforts to strongly defend the fatherland and to successfully build socialism.

Having understood the country's present political need and having seen the advantage of a new arrangement to concentrate our total energy under the party leadership, we requested permission to cease the publication of TIN SANG and all of us are now waiting for a new arrangement to accept a new task.

On behalf of the entire staff of TIN SANG, we convey to our readers everywhere and our friendly colleagues and associates this message: we have fulfilled the task of serving a segment of the population of the newly-liberated area in the first years of the new period, which the party organization and administration of Ho Chi Minh City had assigned to us. We now say thank you and bid you goodbye.

As we part, you readers and we members of the TIN SANG staff both have sad feelings. But we part here in order to meet again at a new place, on the common front of our socialist fatherland.

Socialism will surely succeed!

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

LE QUANG CHANH SPEAKS ABOUT CLOSING OF 'TIN SANG'

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Text of speech by Le Quang Chanh, member of the Municipal VCP Committee and Vice Chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

After having consulted with and received the agreement of the representative of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee, Publisher Ngo Cong Duc, on behalf of the TIN SANG collective, has just presented the request for TIN SANG to cease publication beginning on 1 July 1981.

On behalf of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, I declare acceptance of the proposal which Publisher Ngo Cong Duc has just made in the name of the TIN SANG collective. On this occasion, as the representative of the Municipal VCP Committee and the Municipal People's Committee, I would like to say a few words to the TIN SANG collective.

After the day the city and the South were liberated, to respond to the needs of the political task in the new situation, the presence of TIN SANG has been necessary in a specific stage.

After having struggled for nearly 6 years in a situation that offered many new advantages and at the same time created many difficulties and complexities, TIN SANG has by now properly fulfilled its historic task. Along with other newspapers in this city it has made a remarkable contribution to the job of using propaganda, encouraging and guiding the masses toward taking part in the restoration, construction and defense of the land; has helped the masses to understand fully the line and policies of the party and state; and at the same time has reflected the feelings and aspirations of a segment of the masses for the responsible organs to know.

For the staff of TIN SANG, the last 6 years was a stage of committing itself for the fatherland, for the defense and construction of the city on its way to

socialism; a contribution to be proud of; and at the same time a road section full of hardship and challenge. The old enemy colluding with the new enemy of the nation have been fully exploiting every one of our difficulties. Negative phenomena in society and within the managerial machinery have not ceased to affect every one of us. Through these challenges, although there were some problems within TIN SANG, the majority of its staff still continued to heighten their patriotism and to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill the task assigned by the party organization and administration of the city.

On behalf of the city's VCP and People's Committees, I warmly praise the achievements and efforts in the last 6 years of TIN SANG and its staff.

Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

As the 7th year after the liberation has started, it is time for the city to observe the principle of the press as carried out by all of the true socialist countries, i. e., the press must be subordinate to party organizations and revolutionary mass organizations. In the last 6 years the enemy of the nation was seeking every means to sabotage and hamper our national defense and construction. But our people were still moving forward and repeatedly defeated all enemy plots. Not only have they refused to draw the lessons of defeat from the last 6 years but the enemies are colluding with each other to continue to sabotage and hamper our people's progress. Unity of will and unity of voice and action on the part of the people as a whole are now more than ever extremely necessary. Therefore, to carry out correctly the principle of socialist press at this time is an urgent need.

In addition, our city also needs to have a satisfactory arrangement for the local newspaper network to suit the present national newspaper network. As the "Regulation on organization of local newspapers" issued by the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee on 15 October 1980 indicates, "every province and municipality has a newspaper of the party organization. . . . Other than the party newspaper no other newspapers can be published by organs and mass organizations of provincial and municipal level. . . . Ho Chi Minh City alone, with its economic, political and cultural position and large population, can publish many newspapers." In our city, in addition to the party organization newspaper, SAIGON GLAI PHONG, and its Chinese edition, both being dailies, there are TIN SANG, six weeklies and two fortnightlies. This reality demands that rational adjustment be made.

The end of the historic role and task of TIN SANG after its 6-year presence and the fulfillment of its task in a specific stage actually originates from the objective needs of the situation of the country and city and is even more suitable for its own subjective situation.

Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

Although TIN SANG has fulfilled its historic task, all members of its staff, from the publisher and editor in chief to workers in the service sections, have not yet completed their task. As they have long chosen to be fully committed for the fatherland and the people, they will surely devote all of their energy to this heavy and glorious undertaking by doing work suitable for their specialized capabilities and personal situation in other mass communication organs, as well as in the economic and cultural organs and units of the revolution, etc. The Municipal People's Committee will do its very best within its responsibilities and capacity to help all of you to have stable jobs.

The Municipal People's Committee is also very much concerned about the income and material living of you all, who have had relatively high wages. Until now, to help TIN SANG to operate properly, the central and municipal administrations have been supplying it with such strategic materials as gas and oil, newsprint and some building materials in the same quantities and at the same supply prices as granted to all organs and state-operated enterprises, and with grain, foods and other essential items for all its staff members, and at the same time freeing it from any obligation to contribute to the state budget, including any forms of taxes.

For the time being, according to TIN SANG's bylaws, "all of TIN SANG's assets are used to develop the daily newspaper and to serve the livelihood of its staff members. If for any reason TIN SANG no longer operates, these assets will belong to the state." However, to respond to the need for ensuring your relatively stable living, the Municipal VCP and People's Committees have made this decision: the state will not take possession of but return to the TIN SANG collective all of the newspaper's capital (except the real estates) so as to help you to stabilize your living and at the same time to maintain a sort of allowance fund for you while you wait for new jobs or to get some differential pay in the initial period after you get a new job and if your income is lower than before.

The common situation of the country and our city still faces many difficulties. However, the basic spirit in every policy of the party and state which the Municipal VCP and People's Committees always understand is to remain perfectly loyal, now as before, and not to forget the contributions everybody has made to the fatherland and the city, to do their best to care about stabilizing and improving the standard of living of the working people.

I hope that all of you further develop your proud contributions, struggle with confidence and relentlessly and train yourselves more everyday in the new challenges so as to score greater achievements in the new task.

5598

CSO: 4209/464

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF BOOK ENTITLED 'VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL LAW AND THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'

[Book by Huynh Ngoc Chi entitled "Vietnamese Criminal Law and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People"; published by the Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House, 8,150 copies printed at the Tri Thuc Noi Printing Plant]

[Text] Publisher's Note

Socialist law is an effective tool in protecting the right of collective ownership of the working people, supporting socialist construction and abolishing the exploitation of man by man.

In past years, in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the South, reactionary laws were promulgated by the puppet regimes from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Van Thieu to protect the interests of the traitors and country-robbers. The reactionary constitution and laws of the puppet regimes were anti-communist in content and suppressed patriots.

When the South was liberated, socialist law replaced the reactionary law of the old puppet regime. However, the effort to propagandize and disseminate socialist law has been very limited, consequently, our people have not had an opportunity to gain much of an understanding of socialist law. This small book is only designed to introduce to readers a number of fundamentals concerning criminal law and, at the same time, present a number of specific crimes with which everyone is concerned.

Le Duan, general secretary of the party, said: "To insure that the law is respected and scrupulously implemented, we must make every effort to propagandize and educate the people so that they clearly understand the law, clearly understand the rights and obligations of persons who exercise ownership.... We must publish small books of a general nature in order to widely disseminate the law among the people..." (Le Duan: "Upholding the Right of Collective Ownership and Building a Strong and Solid State," Su That Publishing House, 1978, pp 72-73).

We hope that readers will contribute their opinions concerning the contents of the book so that the publishing of books designed to provide an understanding of socialist law is always improved and meets the requirement of "strengthening the socialist system of law," which was set forth in the resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

April 1979

The Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House

Editor's Note

At present, in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the South, the struggle against violations of criminal law and social ills is extremely important and pressing.

On the other hand, our personnel, cadres and people also want to understand socialist law, especially the specific codes of criminal law, in order to have a legal basis for the struggle against violations of the law that harm the interests of the state, social order and the life and property of the people.

In order to meet the above mentioned requirement, we have compiled this small book.

The specific crimes presented in this book are based on various legal documents that are not in effect throughout the country.

In order to widely support the working people, this book is general in nature and does not delve into general theory or specialized legal matters.

In compiling this book, we were guided by the opinions of Le Duan, general secretary of the party, as set forth in his book "Upholding the Right of Collective Ownership and Building a Strong and Solid State" published by Su That Publishing House in 1978. We also refer to the book "A Number of Universal Legal Matters" by a group of editors published by the People's Supreme Court in 1962 and the book "Understanding Vietnamese Civil Law" by Vo Tho and Vu Duc Chieu published by Pho Thong Publishing House in 1976. At the same time, we had the collaboration of Nguyen Van Hoi, deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Organ of Control.

This is the first printing of this book and its capabilities are limited. It is sure to contain many shortcomings and it is our hope that readers will contribute their opinions to us concerning the contents of this book so that the dissemination of socialist law can be improved.

We extend our sincere thanks to those who have worked with us.

Huynh Ngoc Chi
The Legal Committee of Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnamese Criminal Law and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People

The Nature of the State and the Law of Vietnam

The Birth and the Class Nature of the State and Law (p 11)

The Nature of the States of the Exploiting Regimes and the Nature of Our Socialist State at This Time (p 14)

The Law--Socialist Law (p 18)

The Various Legal Sectors in Our Country at This Time (p 21)

What Is Criminal Law? Vietnamese Criminal Law--the Tasks of Vietnamese Criminal Law:

What Is Criminal Law? (p 24)

Vietnamese Criminal Law--a Few Aspects of Its Birth and Development (p 25)

The Tasks of Vietnamese Criminal Law (p 29)

Crimes:

What Is Crime? The Class Nature of the Decision as to What Is a Crime (p 32)

The Causes of the Present Crime Situation in the South (p 34)

The Special Characteristics of Crime (p 37)

Punishment:

What Is punishment? The Purpose of Punishment in Our System (p 40)

The Various Types of Punishment (p 43)

1. The Death Penalty (p 43)
2. Life Imprisonment and Prison Sentences for Less than Life (p 44)
3. Probation (p 45)
4. Warning at Court (p 45)
5. Fines (p 45)
6. Confiscation of Property (p 45)
7. Loss of Citizenship Rights (p 46)
8. Loss of the Right To Work in a Number of Trades (p 46)
9. House Arrest or Being Prohibited from Residing at a Certain Place (p 46)

Specific Crimes:

Counter-Revolutionary Crimes: (p 49)

1. The Crime of Betraying the Country (p 49)
2. The Crime of Scheming To Overthrow the People's Government (p 49)
3. The Crime of Espionage (p 49)
4. The Crime of Rebellion (p 51)
5. The Crime of Violating Territorial Security (p 51)
6. The Crime of Banditry (p 51)
7. The Crime of Fleeing the Country Along with the Enemy or Fleeing the Country for Counter-Revolutionary purposes (p 51)
8. The Crimes of Murder, Assault, Inflicting Injury Upon Another, Detaining a Person or Threatening To Kill a Person for Counter-Revolutionary Purposes (p 52)

9. The Crime of Sabotage (p 52)
10. The Crime of Undermining the Solidarity of All the People (p 53)
11. The Crime of Opposing or Undermining the Implementation of the Policies and Laws of the State (p 54)
12. The Crime of Disrupting Order and Security (p 54)
13. The Crime of Counter-Revolutionary Propaganda (p 54)
14. The Crimes of Destroying a Prison, Assaulting and Stealing from Inmates, Organizing Escapes from Prison and Evading Prison (p 55)
15. The Crime of Concealing Counter-Revolutionary Elements (p 55)

- * The Line on Prosecuting Counter-Revolutionary Crimes (p 55)
- * Secondary Punishments (p 56)
- * Cases Requiring Severe Punishment (p 56)
- * Cases Requiring Light Punishment or Suspended Punishment (p 57)
- * Applying the Principle of Similarity (p 57)
- * Matters that Lie Within the Scope of State Secrets (p 57)

Crimes Against Socialist Property:

- * What Is Socialist Property? (p 62)
1. The Crime of Theft of Socialist Property (p 65)
 2. The Crime of Robbing Socialist Property (p 65)
 3. The Crime of Intentionally Destroying or Damaging Socialist Property (p 66)
 4. The Crime of Pilfering Socialist Property (p 67)
 5. The Crime of Misappropriating Socialist Property (p 67)
 6. The Crime of Seizing Socialist Property by Force (p 68)
 7. The Crime of Taking Socialist Property Through Deception (p 69)
 8. The Crime of Abusing the Confidence Placed in Oneself for the Purpose of Faking Possession of Socialist Property (p 70)
 9. The Crime of Willfully Violating Economic and Financial Principles, Policies, Regulations and Rules and Causing Harm to Socialist Property (p 71)
 10. The Crime of Violating the Ration Coupon Regulations in Effect in the Distribution of Socialist Property (p 72)
 11. The Crime of Causing Serious Damage to Socialist Property as a Result of Irresponsibility (p 72)
 12. The Crime of Illegally Using Socialist Property (p 73)
 13. The Crime of Illegally Possessing Socialist Property (p 74)
 14. The Crime of Concealing or Consuming Socialist Property (p 75)
 15. The Crime of Willfully Inflicting Serious Damage to Socialist Property (p 75)
 16. The Crime of Protecting Someone Who Has Committed a Crime Against Socialist Property (p 76)
- * Secondary Punishments (p 77)
 - * The Payment of Compensation and Damages in Crimes Against Socialist Property (p 77)
 - * Cases Requiring Severe Punishment (p 77)
 - * Cases Requiring Light Punishment or Suspended Punishment (p 77)
 - * Applying the Principle of Similarity (p 78)

Economic Crimes:

1. The Crimes of Speculation, Hoarding, Spreading Damaging Rumors, Suppressing Prices, Causing Prices To Rise and Disrupting the Market (p 79)
2. Illegal Businesses and Intentionally Evading State Regulations (p 80)
3. Practicing Fraud, Evading Taxes and Deceiving the Authorities (p 80)
4. Selling Goods Prohibited by the State (p 80)
5. Producing Counterfeit Goods and Intentionally Deceiving Consumers (p 81)
6. Printing or Circulating Counterfeit Money (p 81)

* Secondary Punishments (p 82)

Crimes Against the Person and the Dignity of the People:

1. The Crime of Intentional Murder (p 83)
2. The Crime of Manslaughter (p 83)
3. The Crime of Intentionally Inflicting Injury Upon Another Person (p 84)
4. The Crime of Unintentionally Inflicting Serious Injury Upon Another Person (p 84)
5. The Crime of Rape (p 84)
6. Other Crimes Against the Person and the Dignity of the Citizen (p 85)

* Secondary Punishments (p 85)

Crimes Against the Private Property of the Citizen:

1. The Crime of Burglary Against Private Property of a Citizen (p 87)
2. The Crime of Robbery Against Private Property of a Citizen (p 87)
3. The Crime of Intentionally Destroying or Damaging Private Property of a Citizen (p 87)
4. The Crime of Theft of Private Property Belonging to a Citizen (p 88)
5. The Crime of Taking Possession of Private Property Belonging to a Citizen by Force (p 88)
6. The Crime of Abusing One's Authority for the Purpose of Taking Possession of Private Property Belonging to a Citizen (p 89)
7. The Crime of Taking Possession of Private Property Belonging to a Citizen Through Deception (p 89)
8. The Crime of Taking Possession of Private Property Belonging to a Customer by Dishonest Means (p 89)
9. The Crime of Abusing the Trust Place^d in Oneself for the Purpose of Taking Possession of Private Property of a Citizen (p 90)
10. The Crime of Illegally Holding the Private Property of a Citizen (p 91)
11. The Crime of Concealing or Consuming Private Property Taken from a Citizen (p 91)
12. The Crime of Intentionally Inflicting Serious Damage Upon Private Property of a Citizen (p 92)
13. The Crime of Protecting Someone Who Commits a Crime Against Private Property of a Citizen (p 92)

* Secondary Punishments (p 92)

* Cases Requiring Severe Punishment (p 92)

- Cases Requiring Light Punishment of Suspended Punishment (p 93)
- Applying the Principle of Similarity (p 93)

Other Crimes:

1. The Crime of Abusing One's Position and Authority and the Crime of Bribery (p 94)
2. The Crimes of Disrupting Public Order, Endangering Public Safety and Harming the Health of the People (p 96)
3. The Crime of Making, Storing, Transporting, Buying or Selling Liquor Illegally (p 97)
4. The Crime of Opening, Stealing, Destroying or Inspecting the Mail of the People Illegally (p 98)
5. The Crime of Violating, Impeding or Undermining the Fulfillment of the Military Obligation (p 99)
6. Misdemeanors (p 101)

Necessary Information Concerning Arresting, Detaining and Searching Persons and Conducting Searches of Houses and Personal Possessions:

Arrests:

1. Cases in Which the Criminal Is Apprehended in the Process of Committing a Crime (p 108)
2. Emergency Cases (p 109)
3. Normal Cases (p 112)

Searches (p 113)

Temporary Detention and Temporary Imprisonment (p 115)

The Use of Force (p 116)

Use of Corporal Punishment Prohibited (p 116)

The Prosecution of Cases Involving Violations of Law 02-SL-76 (p 116)

Necessary Information Concerning the Transformation of Criminals and Victims of Social Ills

The Persons To Be Transformed (p 117)

The Deadline for and Form of Prosecution (p 119)

Concerning Bad Children (p 119)

Procedures To Be Followed in Prosecution (p 120)

The Tasks of the Mass Organizations, Basic Level Governments and the People in the Struggle To Protect the Law:

The Importance of the Basic Level (p 122)

The Role of the Mass Organizations (p 124)

The Role of the Agencies of the Government and State Cadres (p 126)

Concerning Each Citizen (p 127)

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 APR-15 MAY 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 81 pp 32, 31

[Text]

APRIL

16. On the occasion of the 35th National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong send a message of congratulations to their Syrian counterparts. The message expresses Vietnam's resolute support for the just struggle of the Arab Peoples against the Israeli Zionists.

- A mass meeting is held in Hanoi to celebrate the 6th anniversary of Kampuchean National Day.

- Discovery in Ba Don (Binh Tri Thien province) of several dexterous stone tools and potteries. These findings are thought to date back to the later neolithic age, some 4,000 years ago. This shows that the people of Ba Don settled there very early and lived on rice agriculture.

17. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, sends a message of greetings to Erich Honecker on his re-election as General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany:

- Addressing the Non-Aligned Coordination Committee's Ministerial Conference on Namibia, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese delegation, condemns the apartheid regime in South Africa, and protests against the US and other western countries' schemes to prolong South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

18. On the occasion of the week of International Solidarity with Palestinian Political Prisoners, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples sends a message to the PLO expressing its solidarity with and total support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for basic national rights.

- Vietnam News Agency flatly rejects allegations by a spokesman of the Thai Army on 16 April that Vietnamese forces "used toxic gases in Oddar Meanchay province."

- A meeting to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of Vietnam's victory over the Song invaders is held in Hanoi by the City Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and the Vietnam Institute of History.

21. An agreement on economic cooperation between the Polish Academy of Science, the Vietnam Institute of Science and the Vietnam Committee for Social Science for 1981-1985 is signed in Warsaw.

- *Vietnam News Agency* issues a statement rejecting allegations by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Command of the Thai Army that Vietnamese troops "fired artillery into Thai territory" and asserting that the policy of the SRV is to "strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the Kingdom of Thailand."

22. Signing in Havana of a Vietnam-Cuba ten-year agreement on cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, health care, sports, broadcasting, news and the press.

23. A film entitled *Long Van Tu Hai*, depicting the Vietnamese struggle against the French colonialists and the US imperialists, wins first prize at the Lille documentary film festival. It was produced by Le Lam, a Vietnamese resident in France.

- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the situation in Lebanon, expressing the Vietnamese people's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' right to self-defence against the aggressive acts and intentions of Israel and the US in Lebanon.

24. The Swedish Socialist Childrens' Organization donates 15,000 kroners to Vietnamese children. The money was collected by Swedish children in a campaign of solidarity with Vietnam's national reconstruction.

- Representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at a tripartite meeting held in Vientiane issue a press communiqué concerning:

- world support for the proposals of the conference of foreign ministers of three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City on 28 January 1981;

- the erroneous Resolution 35/6 of the UN General Assembly;

- acceptance of the proposal for regional consultations issued by certain ASEAN countries.

25. Vietnam takes part in the Spring Interparliamentary Conference held in Manila from 21 to 25 April 1981.

- Inauguration of the 8 March crèche in Lang Son built with assistance from the Communist Party of Sweden and capable of caring for 150 children.

26. 97.75 per cent of the total number of registered voters went to the polls for the SRV National Assembly (7th Legislature), 496 out of 614 candidates were elected to the National Assembly.

27. Opening of the Second Congress of Third World Economists. Prof. Dao Van Tap, Director of the Institute of Economics and head of the Vietnamese delegation, joins the presidium of the conference.

- Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, pays an official and friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

29. Construction of the Dau Tieng reservoir (in Tay Ninh province) with a total capacity of 1,450,000 cubic metres begins with the assistance of the International Development Agency, of the World Bank, the OPEC Special Fund, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and Holland.

- The Swedish Parliament approves a budget of 365 million *kroners* of aid to Vietnam in fiscal years 1981-1982.

30. The jury of the Vietnamese Writers' Association decides to award the "1980 Literature Prize" to two works. The first is *Duong toi thanh pho* (Approach to the City), a long poem by Huu Thinh, and the second is *Rai nhieu anh lua* (Fire Lights) a collection of stories and memoirs by Hoang Phu Ngoc Tuong.

- Projects for the "Restoration of Hue City" by a group of four fourth-year students of the College of Architecture under the guidance of Vu Dai Hai win a special prize at the 11th architectural competition on the occasion of the 14th Congress of the International Union of Architects to be held in Warsaw in June 1981.

- A high-ranking delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member and Deputy Prime Minister, leaves Hanoi for Vientiane to confer the Sao Vang (Yellow Star) Order, Vietnam's highest distinction, upon Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

MAY

2. Hanoi: Signing of a non-refundable aid agreement for 1981 and a trade agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

3. Havana: Signing of a cooperation agreement for 1981 - 85 between the Vietnamese Ministry of Labour and the Cuban State Committee for Labour and Social Security.

- A delegation of the Vietnam Peace Committee, headed by Professor Pham Huy Thong, Presidium member of the Committee, pays a visit to Nicaragua at the invitation of its Nicaraguan counterpart.

- An international conference for solidarity with the Kampuchean people was held in Phnom Penh from 30 April to 3 May. It adopted a statement denouncing the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and praising the achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past two years. The statement also vehemently condemns the Beijing authorities for their collusion with the US imperialists and other reactionary forces in undermining Kampuchea's reconstruction.

- The Hoc Mon garbage fertilizer plant built with Danish aid on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City has begun operating.

- At the invitation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, a delegation of the Yemen-Vietnam Friendship Association pays a visit to Vietnam from 4 May to 12 May.

5. Vietnam takes part in the Plovdiv International Fair (in Bulgaria) for the first time with such traditional wares as lacquer, bamboo and rattan objects, woollen carpets, ceramics...

6. At the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education of Vietnam, a delegation of the University Institute of Mozambique led by its director Fernando Ganhao paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from 29 April to 6 May.

- A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam issues a statement strongly condemning the Chinese authorities for their continued armed provocations and their crimes against the Vietnamese people in the Vietnam-China border areas.

- The Thaelmann Pioneers Organization (GDR) donates 3 million marks to the Vietnamese Pioneers collected from their "Copybooks for Vietnam" campaign.

7. A delegation of the Arab Baath Socialist Party of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mohamed Sareha Hermasi, member of the party's national leadership, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

- The Central Committee of the CPV sends a message of greetings to the Romanian Communist Party, on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

- Construction begins on the Can Tho - Soc Trang 220kv high tension line, the most important power line in the Mekong delta.

- A delegation of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), led by its Secretary Touyo Hemppi, pays a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

9. The Electoral Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea holds a press conference to announce the results of the general elections: 117 out of the 148 candidates are elected to the Kampuchean National Assembly.

11. Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, pays an official visit to Malaysia at the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen.

14. The SRV Government decides to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order, Second Class, on the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers Organization on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary.

- The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium decides to donate 10,000,000 Belgian *francs* to help flood-and storm-stricken areas in Vietnam.

- Deputy Director of Department I of the Lao Foreign Ministry, Ky Kham, delivers a note to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Vientiane protesting against China's repeated attacks and intrusions in Luong Nam Tha province, in northwestern Laos. The note demands that China put an end to its armed provocations which infringe upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

15. The CC of the CPV sent a message of greetings to the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

- At an international photo competition organized on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of COMECON's Coordinated Programme, 4 photos from the *Vietnam News Agency* are awarded prizes.

- Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the PDR of Laos, pays an official visit to the Philippines from 15 to 17 May, at the invitation of the Filipino Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.

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